

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 9.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2457.

HONOLULU WILL GET ITS COAL NOW FREE OF TARIFF

**Collector Stackable Receives Orders
to Let Anthracite in Free and
Rebate Bituminous.**

**The Saving to Honolulu Dealers Will Be in
the Neighborhood of \$36,000 for Sup-
plies Now On the Way to Port.**

Honolulu importers of coal from foreign countries will not be required to pay out duty of sixty-seven cents per ton to the Customs House for one year from the passage of the Free Duty Coal Act just passed. Collector of Customs Stackable received the following cablegram yesterday:

Washington, Jan. 29, 1903.
To Collector Customs, Honolulu.

Accept free entries anthracite. Liquidate duties other coal without collecting. See decision 24168.

O. L. SPAULDING.

The duty on anthracite has never made much difference in the receipts at the local custom house. It is the bituminous coal duty which is largely affected. As there are now thirty-four vessels on the way to Hawaii from Newcastle, Australia, probably averaging 1600 tons of coal each, in the neighborhood of \$34,000 duty will be saved to the local importers. The duty saved during the year will be enormous and will give the handlers an opportunity to apply the saving to making good any losses they may have sustained in the past through extra cost in handling, shrinkages from all causes and changes in selling price.

Collector Stackable's instructions regarding the free duty bill are that all coal cargoes will be entered as usual, conforming strictly to the custom of record in the past, and collecting the duty as before. The duty will be rebated to those paying it in.

The bill empowering the cutting off of the duty is to the effect "that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to make full rebate of duties imposed by law on all coal of every form and description and imported into the United States from foreign countries for the period of one year from and after the passage of this Act."

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—The legislature has passed a resolution instructing Senators Perkins and Bard to oppose the Cuban treaty.

MANILA, January 29.—The report that the verdict in the court martial of Major Glenn, charged with cruel treatment of Filipinos, was an acquittal, is confirmed.

LONDON, January 29.—Great Britain, Germany and Italy have replied to the note addressed to them regarding the proposal of United States Minister Bowen to place the powers on an equal basis in the settlement of claims.

HAVANA, January 29.—The Cuban Government is considerably aroused over the report that German officers have been occupied secretly photographing various fortifications about Cuba, and also taking soundings of the principal harbors.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), January 29.—The Senate has decided not to disturb the provisions made by the House regarding army transports. This means, in effect, that there will be no material change in the system of operating the transport service, as San Francisco will be continued as the principal port.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Venezuelan situation was discussed today in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The sentiment of the committee was that the dignity of the United States must be maintained, and that Germany must not be permitted to bluff the Government. The attitude of the allied powers in insisting upon preferential treatment in the matter of the Venezuelan claims has resulted in a temporary cessation of negotiations. France may protest, thus prolonging the Venezuelan trouble.

Ask for Incorporation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada has given notice of an application to Parliament for an act of incorporation to transact and do business over British North America, British Isles, Europe and on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and on the islands and places near the same. Powers are also asked for leasing or purchasing existing telegraph, telephone or cable companies.

THE NOTLEY WILL CASE IS DISMISSED AT HILO BY JUDGE ROBINSON

The Other Side, Represented by Attorney Kinney, Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

The Two Japanese Bandits and Blackmailers Who Murdered a Fellow-Countryman Who Would Not Pay Ransom Get Long Terms.



THE LATE CHAS. NOTLEY.

(BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.)

HILO, January 29.—On motion of proponents' counsel, Judge Robinson dismissed the Notley will case this morning. Kinney will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Funakosha and Watanabe, the men convicted of holding the carpenter, Motchiro, for ransom and then cutting his throat, were sentenced to thirty and twenty-five years' imprisonment, respectively. HERALD.

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMAT IS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

He Was About to Fight a Duel But Illness Has Rendered Him Incapable of Fighting. History of a Remarkable Man.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 29.—Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been stricken with paralysis. His affliction has caused a great sensation. In a few days he was to have met in a duel with Count Belgrade, a former cavalry officer, who recently had a quarrel with the Minister.

Signor Prinetti was a successful business man before turning his attention to politics. He went from Lombardy to the Italian capital, and, unlike other people of that section of Italy, which is renowned for its cool and self calculating race, made a sensation in politics proving that he had a nerve that even death could not shake. He is a plainly dressed, bearded man, and on his first appearance in Rome was greeted with jibes by the aristocrats who had previously held complete sway over Italy's destinies as a world power. One of these he described minutely in a slanderous fashion and as a result was told that if he



SIGNOR PRINETTI.

did not retract the words he would have to meet the slandered one in a duel. Although duelling is contrary to Italian law, Prinetti chopped off one of his opponent's ears.

Prinetti is the son of a rich Milanese merchant, was educated as a civil engineer and shortly after coming of age founded the great firm of Stuechi, Prinetti & Co, famed all over Europe as manufacturers of

(Continued on page 1.)

GEO. R. CARTER CONFIRMED FOR SECRETARYSHIP

Former Secretary Long Critically Ill—Venezuelan Negotiations at a Standstill—Millions for the Army Bill.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—George R. Carter was confirmed by the Senate today as Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, vice Henry E. Cooper, resigned.

Philippine Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress today embodying a proposition, to which China and Mexico have agreed, establishing the parity of silver and gold in the Philippines.

The Venezuelan Deadlock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Late Venezuela reports indicate that the situation is unchanged though Minister Bowen still anticipates a favorable result of the negotiations.

A Big Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommends the army bill carrying an appropriation of \$77,000,000.

Chicago Getting Old.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—This city will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its permanent settlement by elaborate ceremonies in September next.

American Light for Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Morgan and Rockefeller interests have clashed in an effort to secure a franchise for lighting this city.

A Naval Agreement.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 29.—Chile and Argentina have reached a definite agreement to keep their navies on a parity.

Doubling President's Salary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House has passed a bill to raise the President's salary to \$100,000 per annum.

The Coal Famine.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 29.—There is alarm throughout Texas over a growing shortage of coal.

Funston May Go Back.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29.—Brigadier General Funston expects to return to the Philippines.

John D. Long Ill.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long is critically ill.

Hanlon-Attel Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Hanlon-Attel fight ended in a draw.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.—Senator Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah, calling for information regarding the court martials in the Philippines, this morning made the statement in the Senate that Father Augustin had been murdered in cold blood by soldiers, and charged that cruelties had been the practice. Senator Beveridge of Indiana replied hotly in defense of the army.

NORDHAUSEN, Prussia, January 28.—Prince Stollberg's death was due to suicide. He was despondent over the death of his father.

DURBAN, January 28.—Factional fighting is reported among the Kaffirs. Forty have been killed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 28.—The Brazilian government is actively engaged in making war preparations.

GOV. PARDEE TAKES ACTION ON PLAGUE REPORTS

Accepts Conclusions of Federal Medical Staff That Plague Exists in San Francisco.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS MAIL SPECIAL.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20.—Governor Pardee was interviewed this morning by a Bee reporter as to his probable course in the matter of the existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco as a result of the conference held in Washington yesterday.

"I want to say," replied the Governor in responding to a question, "that I propose to act in complete harmony with the Federal authorities. They must be satisfied so as to restore public confidence, and my plans, therefore, will be made to fit in with theirs."

"The medical authorities have emphatically declared that plague has existed and does exist in San Francisco," continued the Governor, "and that settles it as far as I am concerned. It matters not what one's belief may be as to the existence or non-existence of this disease. Medical men say it exists and there is no going behind the returns. Consequently, I stand ready to do what the Federal authorities desire."

"What do you propose to do, Governor?" was the next question propounded.

"That I cannot say now," was the reply. "It is a little too early for me to form plans, particularly as I must first be informed of the wishes of the Federal medical authorities, since I propose to co-operate with them right along. What we want to do is to put an end to the suspicion with which California is regarded outside the State's limits."

"A Washington dispatch says the Marine Hospital Service will take charge of the situation in San Francisco if you request it," said the reporter to the Governor.

"As they have not requested it yet, I cannot say what I will do, further than that I propose to work in harmony with the Federal authorities, as I have told you before," was the reply.

"How about the State Board of Health, Governor?" was the next question.

"Well, well," he said, "Suppose for the time being we let the board work out its own salvation." And with this he smiled, and his questioner was as wise as before he propounded his query.

"Will you order Chinatown in San Francisco cleaned, as a morning paper intimates you will?" was the next question.

"I do not think I have the authority to make any such order," replied the Governor. "If the San Francisco authorities desire I will gladly co-operate with them, but I cannot force myself upon them as I understand my powers."

"If Chinatown needs re-cleaning it certainly should be given it."

"In short," continued the Governor, "I am in favor of strenuous and harmonious action all along the line that this whole miserable business may be the sooner wiped off the slate."

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, January 27.—King Oscar is believed to be dying. The Crown Prince has assumed a regency over Norway and Sweden.

LONDON, January 27.—There is no friction between Germany and Great Britain in the Venezuelan matter. The blockade will be raised in a few days.

BERLIN, Germany, January 27.—The Baron von Sternberg has been made Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.

NORDHAUSEN, Prussia, January 27.—Prince Stollberg is dead at Castle Park. His death was either by murder or suicide, it is not known which.

HONGKONG, January 27.—A plot for a simultaneous rising of rebels in Hongkong and Canton has been discovered, and the leading rebels have been arrested.

LONDON, January 27.—The sentence of Colonel Lynch, the ex-Boer leader, recently sentenced to be executed for high treason, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—Congressman Lessler asserts that the original statement made by him regarding the submarine boat bribery matter was true and that the new statement of Dobbins is false.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Robert Planquette, composer of some of the most famous operas, died today. Planquette was fifty-three years of age. The success of his life was the "Chimes of Normandy" which met with instantaneous success when first performed in Paris in 1877. Since then the opera has been heard in nearly every part of the world. Planquette's successful operettas were "Vale de Cour," "Le Serment de Mme. Gringore," and "Paille d'Avoine." His most recent efforts were "Rip Van Winkle," "Le Chevalier Gaston," and "Nell Gwynne," the latter having phenomenal runs in English playhouses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.—The representatives of the allies have cabled their governments to accept the proposition made by United States Minister Bowen, regarding Venezuelan customs, as a preliminary to further negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Quay has offered an amendment to the appropriation bill admitting New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma as States.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—H. H. Asquith, the Liberal leader, severely criticised in a speech today the Anglo-German alliance against Venezuela.

TUCSON, Jan. 28.—In a collision on the Southern Pacific near here, twenty persons were killed and a number injured.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 28.—In a snowslide at Park City three were killed and several injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Gaelic left port for Honolulu and the Orient at 2 p. m.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Prince Arthobald Mokena is missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Sugar three and eleven sixteenths.

NEVADA'S SENATORSHIP GOES TO F. NEWLANDS

**Author of the Hawaiian Resolution
and of the Arid Irrigation
Law Promoted.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

***** CARSON, Nev., Jan. 27.—Congressman Francis G. Newlands, author of the Newlands' Resolution of Annexation of Hawaii, was elected United States Senator from Nevada to succeed John P. Jones today.



***** Senator Jones retired after thirty years in the United States Senate and left the field practically to Newlands whose election was from the start counted on as a certainty owing to the fact that he was the author of and winner of the fight for the Irrigation Bill which Nevadans were greatly interested in.

Newlands has had to make a great fight in becoming a Senator at the age of fifty-one and his election places one more lawyer in the highest legislative body of the United States.

He was born in Mississippi but got his schooling at Yale and Columbia. Leaving the District of Columbia, where he had been admitted to the bar, Newlands went to California and after practicing law there until 1886 he fell into luck that changed the course of his life. Upon the death of Senator Sharon of Nevada Newlands was chosen as one of the trustees of the estate. In order to attend to his duties in that connection he had to remove to Nevada. On his arrival there he immediately plunged into the silver question. Nevada was producing immense quantities of the white metal and young Newlands soon became her champion in an effort to keep up the price of that commodity and thus insure the continued prosperity of the state. For years he was vice-chairman of the national silver committee. This put him into Congress and he has since served in the 53d, 54th, and 56th Congresses. Although his championing of the silver cause for his state led to but ill success he had better luck with irrigation and has done much toward the development of the arid regions of Nevada and the west generally.

CANADA'S FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN IMMIGRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 28.—A bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament raising the amount of poll tax that Orientals must pay on entering Canada. The bill is the result of recent trouble that Canada has had with British Columbia over the admission of Japanese.

A dispatch from Quebec on Dec. 20th stated: "The obstinacy of the British Columbia Government threatens to get Great Britain into dispute with Japan."

"For many years past the increasing Japanese immigration has been a source of trouble to the Government and people of British Columbia. They attempted in vain to obtain legislation by the Dominion Government against the admission of Japanese immigrants. Then they legislated against it themselves, but having no constitutional authority to do so, their enactment was disallowed."

"An appeal was made to England by both British Columbia and Japan, and the latter being on most friendly terms with Great Britain, the decision was against British Columbia. Nevertheless the British Columbia Legislature, recently enacted a law to provide against the admission into the country of any immigrants who could not speak one European language. This was also disallowed at Ottawa on Dec. 5, and notice to that effect was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor."

"It now seems as if the British Columbians were determined to set the Canadian Government at defiance, for official information has been received to the effect that nineteen Japanese have been arrested and jailed in the Pacific province, under the provisions of the statute which has been disallowed."

"Orders have been sent from Ottawa to Victoria, for the release of the imprisoned Japanese, and a conflict of authority is feared. The Japanese Government is understood to be in communication with Great Britain on the subject."

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 28.—The peculiar three-cornered fight that has been waged in the Senate here over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Turner, the fusionist, resulted tonight in the election of Levi Ankeny, a capitalist, who had secured many of the Democratic votes. His opponents were Harold Preston and former Senator John L. Wilson. The contest has been a bitter one and assertions were made that Senator Ankeny used money to secure his election. Ankeny has been an avowed candidate for the senatorship for some years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Minister Bowen held a late conference with the representatives of the allied powers with a view to settling the Venezuelan question and providing for an early administration of the customs by a neutral power. Considerable progress was made in the negotiation.

EL PASO, Jan. 28.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of silver bars have been stolen from a bonded car on the Southern Pacific railroad.

MILLION DOLLARS WILL COME TO THE TERRITORY SOON

**The President Signs the Fire Claims
Bill—Revenue Cutter Bill
Passes House.**

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President signed the Fire Claims bill today.

The house committee has favorably reported the bill to provide a revenue cutter for the Hawaiian Islands.

E. G. WALKER.

King Oscar Dying.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—King Oscar is believed to be dying. Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus has assumed a regency over Norway and Sweden.

During the brief regency of the Crown Prince at the time of the King's illness in 1901, the former managed to stir up all the old hatred between the Norwegians and the Swedes. The Norwegians remembered the old scores and their desire is that Norway should become free and break away from a distasteful union that has existed between the two countries since the adoption of the constitution of 1814.

Prince Gustavus is an admirer of the German Emperor. He believes the mailed fist preferable to mild measures in dealing with subjects, whether disloyal or otherwise. Repeatedly he has expressed the sentiment that there could be no greater pleasure for him than that of leading Swedish troops against the Norwegians and it was because of these sentiments that the Norwegian Storting a couple of years ago suspended the payment of its portion of the civil list of the Crown Prince. The question is pertinently asked if the Storting will not likewise refuse to pay its portion of Gustavus' civil list when he becomes king. If it should do so, an open conflict is probable.

The old talk of Norway as a republic is being revived in the Norwegian capital. Leaders wish to use the powerful army and navy that the country now controls to gain this end. During 1901 Norway raised a loan of 20,000,000 crowns for military purposes and all of this money has been spent upon her army and navy.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 27.—The health conditions here are becoming less favorable. Deaths from the plague are occurring daily. The situation is becoming worse and the officials appear to be unable to successfully cope with the dread disease.

LONDON, January 27.—The unknown vessel reported ashore on the coast of Wales near Holyhead and which was supposed to have been an American liner, was not a passenger vessel at all but a German freighter. All of those aboard were saved.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 27.—Congressman Chester I. Long was today elected United States Senator from Kansas. Mr. Long succeeds Senator William A. Harris, a Democrat, who at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the only Populist in the United States Senate.

The new Senator is a Republican. In November he was elected to succeed himself in Congress by a large majority as Representative of the seventh district. He is a lawyer. He first served in the Fifty-fourth Congress. In the election for Congressman in November he carried thirty-four out of thirty-six counties in his district.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Rains are general throughout California and the telegraphic service is crippled. The rivers are running high and there have been several washouts, delaying trains. The Sacramento valley is flooded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An effort is being made to get the coal convention to criticize the non-enforcement of the anti-trust law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Hay is using his offices to avert a rupture between Brazil and Bolivia over the Acre question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The powers are still haggling over Venezuela and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House has passed the Senate bill to increase the salaries of Federal judges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A passenger train has been wrecked at Graceland, N. J. Twenty-four were killed.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 27.—An Italian cruiser left this port today towing seven Venezuelan prizes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A mob seized a coal train today and removed the contents of five cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Sugar has dropped to three and three-fourths.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 27.—This city has begun selling coal to the poor at cost.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Four hundred thousand Finns are starving. They appeal to America.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation has brought suit in the Federal court against the city of Wichita, claiming \$10,000 damages for injuries caused by mob violence in 1901.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28.—The British Columbia Board of Health declares that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco and that a force of men is employed there collecting rats that have died of the malady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—This city is preparing to regulate the use and sale of matches.

SYDNEY, C. B., Jan. 28.—Snowstorms have proved no obstacle to the free transmission of Marconi telegrams across the Atlantic.

PARIS, January 28.—Belgium will undertake the administration of the Venezuelan customs in behalf of the allied powers, thus relieving the United States of any responsibility in the matter.

THEY ALL WANT LAND

Jared Smith Gets Queries From Farmers.

If all the promises of farmers who have written to public officials in Hawaii are carried out, there will be such an influx of new settlers that the available public lands will be insufficient for their use.

Yesterday Land Commissioner Boyd received a batch of letters on the subject from prospective settlers which had been sent to Director Jared G. Smith of the Agricultural Department.

So great has been the demand that Land Commissioner Boyd has decided to get up a circular letter setting out just what there is in Hawaii for the American settler. "I am at work upon the circular now," said Mr. Boyd yesterday, "and they will be distributed quite generally through the States, as well as in answer to letters of inquiry."

"This will be simply a statement of facts; there will be no exaggeration as to the possibilities of the country. It will be simply a statement as to the area of available land, the price at which it can be taken up, and the information as to what can be produced upon it."

The applications for information as to the land which may be taken up here are from many different States.

John H. Lehr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who says he is a practical farmer of fifteen years experience, wants to know the possibilities for "an American farmer with limited means and modern methods." He asks, "Is there a ready market for farm products, and are the prices generally good? Can improved farming implements be purchased there or must they be imported from the States? When would be the best time for starting in?"

C. E. Philbrick of Kane, Pennsylvania, says: "I see by the papers they are about to throw open to settlers a large area of land in Hawaii. Now what would be the expense of getting there and by what route? Also what can a competent man command in wages? Are there many Americans in Hawaii, and what are they chiefly engaged in?"

Fred D. Connick speaks of a party of Belgians, but naturalized American citizens, in San Antonio, Texas, who would like to emigrate to Hawaii. He says that in Texas the Belgians are farming on leased land for which they pay twenty-five dollars an acre annually and they would like to make a change. He inquires about the land, climate and general possibilities of the islands, particularly in regard to vegetable gardening. "By giving this information in answer," he writes, "you will oblige some good honest people, who are willing to work, and if things are good we might bring over there a class of white people, proud to be under the American flag."

Robert Buffington of Bantam, Ohio, writes: "After reading an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer on the Hawaiian Islands, it seems that the islands would be a good place to emigrate to, if the article has not 'stretched it' a little on the farming possibilities and remuneration for farm products. I would like to get information as to the farming possibilities, fertility of the soil, water supply and markets. Whether grazing lands are or have to be made, in fact all the information that can be given about farming and cattle raising in the islands. Would also like to learn the laws of the islands as to homesteading land there, whether citizenship is required, government guarantees if any, in short all I can be told about acquiring lands in the islands individually or as a small colony."

Leslie Brand of Muncie, Indiana, says he wants "information concerning lands, how secured, what grows there and thrives in the islands. There are probably ten or twelve parties who are seeking locations from our city."

George L. von Carlezon of Dayton, Ohio, wants to know "about land, prices, etc., also about homesteads. How would it be for a first class landscape gardener?"

H. W. Chase of West Chester, New York, also asks for information concerning lands, conditions, etc.

WHAT STARTED IT ALL.

The following special correspondence, written by a member of the Advertiser staff and widely telegraphed, started the inquiries:

"HONOLULU, Dec. 17.—Hawaii is about to throw open its public lands to settlers from the States. There are some 1,200,000 acres of government land in the territory, though only half of it is unoccupied and not all of the remainder is available for agricultural purposes. These public lands belong to the local and not to the United States government."

Several attempts have been made to place these great areas under the supervision of the Washington authorities, but the opposition on the part of the islands has prevented this, it being claimed that the national land laws could not be put into force here without causing great injury to present residents. The land laws of the territory are even more liberal than those of the United States, however, and under the order just promulgated lands can be taken up by any citizen of the country whether having a residence in Hawaii or not.

GREAT VARIETY IN CROPS.

"Everything will grow in Hawaii. Though sugar is the staple of the islands, every product of every state in the union, north and south, is under cultivation here, and crops are raised which cannot be duplicated in any other country. Excepting in the sugar industry there is plenty of room for American farmers with modern methods, and even in the cultivation of sugar there is much money to be made in growing the cane on a profit-sharing basis."

"The bulk of the farms of the islands are at present in the hands of Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. Their methods of farming are of the crudest. On the island of Maui three and four crops of potatoes and corn are raised every year, yet the hoe and the shovel are the only farming implements in use. Jared G. Smith, United States agent in charge of the agricultural station, has just ordered a corn planter, a cultivator and a corn cutter. Experiments are now to be made with fertilizer and rotation of crops in an endeavor to teach the natives improved methods of farming."

HAWAII THE MOST FERTILE.

"Hawaii is the most fertile of the islands, and, being the largest, has the greatest quantity of farm lands which are ready to be opened to settlers from the States if they desire to come. Cabbage grows the year round and to an enormous size; cauliflowers can be marketed three times a year; parsnips, parsley, artichokes and celery grow to a fine size and of the finest quality. All garden vegetables do well and two to four crops a year is the rule. Strawberries are on sale in Honolulu for the entire year and olives, figs and all sorts of fruits grow in profusion."

"In spite of the fertility of the soil and the ease with which vegetables and fruits can be cultivated, nearly all these things are imported from California and little of the local produce finds its way into the cities. The reason for this is the high freight rates between the islands and themselves, which it has been suggested can be remedied with the aid of the government."

"Dairying and chicken-raising are other profitable uses to which the homestead lands could be put by farmers from the older states. Nearly all the butter used is imported from the East, as well as poultry and meats. A few big ranches here are making enormous profits. There are many pests to contend with in Hawaii, but the farmers seem to combat them successfully."

LAND LAWS ARE LIBERAL.

"The territorial land laws are extremely liberal. Homestead leases are given for 999 years, but application must first be made in writing. A homestead must be maintained on the land and a small percentage cultivated. The land is divided into first-class agricultural, second-class agricultural, wet land, first-class pastoral, second-class pastoral and pastoral agricultural land. No payment is required excepting a \$2 application fee. Lands are leased also with a right-to-purchase clause at a nominal figure. The purchaser is given twenty-one years to make the purchase. Then there are cash free holds and cash sales lands which can be purchased outright at a merely nominal figure."

"Eggs sell the year around in Honolulu from 50 to 60 cents a dozen; butter is thought to be cheap at 40 or 50 cents a pound. Chickens bring from \$1 to \$2 apiece and beef and pork sell all the way from 15 to 35 cents a pound. Celery is 25 cents a bunch, cabbage 10 cents a pound, potatoes and onions 3 and 4 cents a pound, apples 10 and 15 cents a pound and other fruits in like proportion. Corn, oats and stock foods are always high and there is a ready market for all these things."

PETERS WILL BE ANDREWS'S DEPUTY

E. C. Peters, who has been practicing law in Hawaii for the past four years, is to be the deputy attorney general, according to information which was current yesterday. There has been no announcement made of the selection, and none would be made last evening by Attorney General Lorrin Andrews, but from political sources the report is given credence.

It is understood that there will be no further changes for the present at least, as the remainder of the force is believed to be ready to continue in office. The absence of Assistant Attorney General Douthitt in Hilo, renders his stay in office problematical, though friends insist that he will not make any change just now. As soon as he returns Mr. Andrews will have a conference with him, and he will then be invited to remain in his place.

Emil C. Peters, the new Deputy Attorney General, is one of the brightest of the younger members of the bar in Honolulu. He is a graduate of Stanford University, following which he entered the Law Department of the University of California in 1897. He was admitted to practice in California, after an examination by the State Supreme Court in the following year, and before he had completed his law studies. While attending school he was engaged in the service of Denson & Schlesinger, a firm of prominent San Francisco attorneys; and graduated with honors in May of 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September of the same year he came to Honolulu, and entered the law offices of J. A. Magoon. He remained there for two months at which time he became a member of the firm of Andrews, Peters and Andrade. When the firm was dissolved about six months ago, Mr. Peters entered into partnership with Mr. Magoon.

Mr. Peters since his coming to the Territory has been engaged in much important litigation. He has given particular attention to the criminal side of the law practice, and his ability in that direction was recognized by Mr. Andrews, who, when he was appointed Attorney General, immediately sought Mr. Peters as his assistant.

The negro cutting affray reported to have occurred in a saloon on the Makai-Waikiki corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets was improperly described as to location. Nothing of the sort took place there. Larry Dec, who owns the Hoffman, wants it understood that the place is respectable and has no accommodations for race artists.

DENGUE FEVER IS BECOMING AN EPIDEMIC HERE

It Has Been in Honolulu at Least Twice Before Under Another Name.

The leading physicians of the city report that dengue fever is increasing at the rate of about ten cases per day. This is about the ratio of the spread of the epidemic that has been expected ever since the disease was first identified. The first cases of the disease now so prevalent were believed to have been those noted in the practice of Dr. Mays, and occurred about three weeks ago.

"I had three cases of the disease," said Dr. Mays, last night, "and they all occurred in the same house. I was puzzled by it at first. It was something entirely new in my experience here. I observed that the cases were each followed by a rash, and yet upon inquiry found that the patients had all had the measles—and also all had been through scarlet fever. I was inclined, then, to diagnose the cases as 'German measles,' but asked Dr. Pratt to look at the patients. When he saw them, however, the rash had all gone. Those patients got well, but the cases were followed by others, and in some of these it was reported that there was no rash. I think, however, that it will be found, by careful observation that there is a rash in all cases, although in some patients it will be so slight as to escape the patient's own perception. As the cases continued to appear, in my own practice and in the practice of my colleagues, we had a consultation about it, and came to the conclusion that it was the dengue fever. It is not a seriously fatal disease, although very painful symptoms attend upon it, and the authorities are agreed that it is followed by no serious after effects."

"By the way, this is not the first time that the dengue fever has visited Honolulu, although it was not properly identified at former visitations. About ten years ago, and prior to that time some years, there were epidemics of a fever raging principally among the natives, that became known as 'Boohoo fever' from the expressive manner in which the afflicted ones described the pain that attended upon their attacks. They would cry when the pains struck them, in fact, and the name 'Boohoo fever' was most aptly descriptive. As nearly as I can learn, the first epidemic of this kind ran through the Islands about twenty years ago."

"My own opinion is that the dengue fever, which is a disease of the tropical and sub-tropical regions, is something akin to the grip in its action upon the human system, and particularly in the pains that are noted among the first symptoms, although there is none of the evil after effects of grip."

Dr. Mays turned to "Hughes' Practice of Medicine," and read as follows: "On the first appearance of the grip, in 1889, the similarity of its early symptoms to those of the dengue fever were particularly noted."

"There," said the doctor, "I had not read that but it bears out what I find in the local cases."

The local physicians, none of them, have as yet found the germ of the dengue, although all are believers in the germ and Dr. McDonald, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, is getting ready to make some cultures. The dengue bacillus, however, has been found and isolated. Dr. McLoughlin, a Texas physician, found the germ some years ago, and describes it as "an isolated micrococcus, the period of incubation varying from a few minutes to several days, or even a week." It has been supposed that the disease came originally from Africa, and its origin has been ascribed to very nearly every tropical country under the sun, but the books say that it was first observed in Java prior to 1829. That would seem to establish it as one of those things for which the world is indebted to the East Indies. It is a disease peculiarly of the tropics and subtropics, rarely being found and never thriving above latitude thirty-two. It derives its name, "dengue," meaning dandy, from the stiff and mincing gait assumed by convalescent patients in walking, and the person who has had it becomes immune for a certain period from a second attack, but the immunity does not endure. The disease is acutely contagious, but the rate of mortality is very low. In fact, excepting in the cases of persons with weak hearts, there is really nothing to dread from dengue fever beyond the pain and discomfort of it.

It was very prevalent in the American army before Manila at the time of the Spanish war, and some of the local physicians express the opinion that it may have come here on the transports from Manila, the germ being carried in the clothing of the soldiers, or even in letters and papers. Dr. Herbert, however, suggests that it is very probable that the contagion was brought here by the Porto Ricans. As the dengue fever rages, more or less, all the time on that island, this solution of the origin of the epidemic is as probable as any.

However it came, it is here, and the doctors are kept pretty busy combating it. Fortunately it is not a disease to which a fatal ending is to be feared.

SCHOOLS WILL NOT CLOSE.

What shall be done with the schools was made a question yesterday, when Superintendent A. T. Atkinson asked the President of the Board of Health, Dr. C. B. Cooper, for his opinion on the matter. There is no intention, it is said, to make any trouble over the appearance of the disease, and the response from the health officials seems to warrant the belief that the subject is practically closed. The entire correspondence follows:

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, January 28, 1903.
C. B. Cooper, Esq., M. D., President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—In view of some anxiety expressed about the present epidemic of fever, variously spoken of as dengue or breakbone fever, I should like an authoritative opinion from yourself as to how this Department should act.

On Monday at my request Dr. Rodgers and Principal Scott consulted with Executive Officer Pratt, and laid the matter before him. His reply was that he did not consider it necessary to exclude children from school when there are cases of the disease in the same house.

I have also consulted several physicians in general practice, and the consensus of their opinions has been that there is no danger. I am anxious to protect the school children but want to avoid causing an unnecessary alarm. If you will kindly give me authoritative advice or ruling upon the matter I shall be obliged.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
Supt. Public Instruction.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 28, 1903.

Alatau T. Atkinson, Superintendent Public Instruction.
Dear Sir:—I am just in receipt of your request for an authoritative opinion from myself as President of the Board of Health as to

BE A MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.



Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State." writes another grateful patient. "It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments."

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET, San Francisco, Cal.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

Are made exclusively of the genuine California Redwood, Copper Heaters entirely. OLDEST and most SUCCESSFUL—most ECONOMICAL. Self-Regulating. Self-Ventilating.

Send for catalogue with full description.

Midland Poultry Food

The Only Scientifically Prepared and Properly Balanced Ration for Poultry.

IN STOCK

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| No. 1. Nursery Chick Food. | No. 5. Nursery Duckling Food. |
| No. 2. Growing Chick Food. | No. 6. Growing Duckling Food. |
| No. 3. Fattening Chick Food. | No. 7. Fattening Duckling and Goose Food. |
| No. 4. Egg and Feather Producing Food. | No. 8. Laying Duck Food. |

Book mailed on application.

—10—

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for Territory of Hawaii.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

KEEP WARM ON

COOL PRIMO

IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

how your Department should act in the present epidemic of dengue.

The disease generally appears in epidemics and is almost exclusively confined to tropical and semi-tropical countries.

Dengue is an acute disease, considered by those who have had opportunities of studying it, as both contagious and infectious, a general inference being that it depends on a specific germ. It is characterized by febrile paroxysms, pains in joints and muscles and generally a cutaneous rash.

I shall not take the time to go into the etiology, pathology, symptoms and course of the disease. It is said to be seldom if ever fatal, therefore no observations have been made upon its pathological anatomy. As to diagnosis there can seldom be any difficulty when an epidemic exists, after the occurrence of the first cases.

Granting that it is both an infectious and contagious disease, from the favorable prognosis and results, I should not deem it necessary in the interest of public health to allow it to interfere with the public conduct of the public schools.

Parents should isolate their children suffering from the malady and when that is done the danger of conveying the disease to others is minimized if not altogether effective.

It appears to me that unless the epidemic assumes alarming proportions excluding children who have been in contact with the disease or the closing of the public schools would create a feeling of universal disquietude that is altogether unwarranted by the usual favorable termination of the disease.

Faithfully yours,
C. B. COOPER,
President of the Board of Health.

Bishop Willis in Trouble.

Bishop Willis's application to affiliate with the church in New Zealand has drawn a protest from four New Zealand bishops, who do not regard his work in Tonga with favor. These bishops say that it is the rule of the church that no missionary should intrude into places occupied by a missionary of another religious body, in order that the spectacle of a divided Christianity might not be presented to the natives of the various islands. In accordance with this principle, they deprecate the ministering by any clergyman of their

church to the natives of the Tongan Islands, seeing that these islands were evangelized by the Wesleyan Mission, and that its agents are still at work, except for grave reasons which have first been submitted to careful consideration.

The greatest danger from colds and influenza is their tendency to result in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of influenza in less time than any other treatment. It always cures and cures quickly. All doctors and druggists sell it. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign \$1.00

Per Year, Foreign \$10.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY JANUARY 30

ENGLISH GOOD WILL.

It is natural that there should be considerable feeling in England against any alliance which might revive the ancient prejudices of the American people against the British. For twenty years past good relations between Great Britain and the United States have been cultivated on both sides, the late Queen Victoria, a most sagacious ruler, doing her best to create a kindly feeling in place of the animosities begun in the wars of the revolution and of 1812 and revived by the course of the English ministry in the early sixties. The Atlantic cable drew the nations closer, the vast number of tourists who have availed themselves of quick and cheap ocean transportation have brought on a better mutual acquaintance and the finances of Great Britain and America have become in some degree interlocked. Up to the Venezuelan affair there was no cloud on the horizon of Anglo-Saxon friendship, and the English people, more far-seeing than the present ministry, are eager to disperse whatever cloud may have arisen.

The thing is so deeply involved in world-politics as to make it seem surprising that Mr. Balfour did not at once see a greater advantage in approaching the Venezuelan question through Washington than through Berlin. There were two phases for him to consider, one of them a possible infraction of the Monroe doctrine, a policy which it is much the interest of Great Britain to protect. Indeed a British premier invented the Monroe doctrine for reasons which should still influence the policy of his successors. It may fairly be assumed that Great Britain, with her outposts in the West Indies, has no desire to see other European powers, not now represented there, acquire rival ones. The other phase of the question is the gradual but sure approach of the time when the Anglo-Saxon nations must stand together or fight for their lives separately. Their interests and those of the rest of the world clash at every corner. Jealousy and fear of them is felt in every chancellery. Their peace and progress require them to be harmonious. The English people understand this so well that any policy likely to estrange the two great English-speaking powers is most unpopular among them; and we may add that it is unpopular among Americans also.

FOR SMALL FARMERS.

The opportunities for small farmers in Hawaii are special, not general. There is no chance to "farm it" as they do in the Middle West, nor is truck farming of the Long Island sort a good business for white men in view of Asiatic competition and the limitations of the export market. Nevertheless, there are plenty of chances for white farmers to make money in lines like the following:

Pineapple culture.
Poultry, eggs and honey.
Dairying, butter and cheese.
Fruit for chutney; improved grapes.
Sisal.
Coffee (if bounty is granted).
Tobacco.
Vanilla bean.
Improved bananas.
Limes and citric acid.
Hog raising.
Many of these lines of industry may be combined. There is nothing to keep a man who is in the poultry and honey trade from raising fruit and his own vegetables. He can incidentally support himself. There is land enough for all purposes, much of it a part of the public domain; what is lacking are experts in special agriculture to make the occupation of the land pay.

Vast tracts of land given over to graziers are of no benefit to a Territory where the land in question is suitable for the small farmer. The Agricultural Department has shown that 40,000 acres divided into forty-acre tracts, each tract occupied by a producer, will yield more beef cattle, along with the varied products of the farm, than a range of 40,000 acres will yield in beef cattle without the other commodities. Until California by enacting fence laws and invading the domain of the grazier in other ways got the land for the people it did not begin to prosper. As the ranges contracted the wealth of the State increased and the beef product kept pace with the general expansion. It would be the same way here.

If there is any meeting of the Board of Education this week the public need not expect to find the results of it in the newspapers. Meetings of the Board of Education are presumed to occur at midnight, in the dark of the moon and to be attended only by those who can pass the grand outside guard by giving the customary sign.

It is noticeable that none of the indignant Northern people have invited Mississippi's evicted negro postmistress to come up and take a nice office in the white belt.

Within the next year or two a daily report from approaching and departing steamships may be a feature of Honolulu's daily press.

A drought always hurts the health of Honolulu. The short one the city has been passing through is now happily relieved.

People will do well, as a sanitary precaution, to refuse all gifts of sweets or food from Chinatown during the Koi celebration.

How much better it is to have a million dollars than those pestiferous snakes of the old Chinatown.

SETTLERS FOR HAWAII.

Those who want to build up Hawaii into a prosperous commonwealth have three duties to perform:

- To enlist the financier,
- To attract the tourist,
- To attract and keep the farmer.

So far as the financier is concerned he may be safely left to those who have propositions for him to consider. With this phase of the work the general public has nothing in particular to do. It will be attended to by those whose special interests are involved in the acquisition of new capital.

As for the tourist, the best means of drawing him this way have had close and intelligent study. Plans are now being worked out by the local commercial bodies and these embrace the best suggestions of the public and of experts in transportation and advertising.

Now for the farmer. For generations past he has been moving westward to take up public land. He began by going from New England to New York, from New York to Ohio, thence to the prairies of Illinois and the forest wilds of Wisconsin, and then began his journey across the plains. Further south the same processes were repeated until the Eastern farmer and his descendants are to be found in every county of the whole union. When the tide of migration reached the Pacific coast it stopped and spread, the whole west feeling its influence in both the coming and the affluent wave.

It is time to bring it further Westward. The western outpost of the Union is no longer on the mainland; it is in Hawaii, the only organized insular Territory, and there is no good reason why Hawaii should not benefit as other Territories have by the migrating and home-seeking instinct.

BUT TO GET ITS SHARE OF SETTLERS IT MUST ADOPT THE SAME METHODS THAT OTHER WESTERN TERRITORIES HAVE FOLLOWED.

The Advertiser's plan would be to start in by setting apart about 20,000 acres in all the principal islands divided into 40-acre tracts for American settlers who would accept the usual conditions of residence and improvement. Having done this, arrangements could easily be made with the Southern Pacific railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship line, with the Santa Fe and the Oceanic line and with perhaps other railroad and steamship companies to run homeseekers' excursions here at a low price per capita. The details of the scheme would, of course, include the wide distribution of literature, showing the facts about the climate, soil and market—particularly the price which special farm products like butter, eggs, milk, poultry, cheese, beef, mutton, pork, fruits and vegetables bring in this market. If the work were done thoroughly five hundred American homes would soon be added to the assets, in wealth and manhood, of this Territory; and those five hundred would be a nucleus for as many more.

The land is here, lying idle, running to lantana or foraged by range cattle. It lies too high, as a rule, for sugar, but it is just right for a score of special products which are in demand. It ought to be occupied by a thrifty American population and it WILL be so occupied if the Territory of Hawaii goes after settlers as other Territories have done.

SMALL FARMING FOR PROFIT.

It is not true that small farming has proved unsuccessful in Hawaii where care has been taken to adapt productions to the soil, to secure rotation of crops, to plant at the right time, and to take proper advantage of the differing climates of the group. People have, after raising potatoes in one place for thirty years, found them a failure. But that would have been the case in Massachusetts or California. What the worn-out potato fields needed was a different crop for a while, and the use of such fertilizers as would restore the soil its lost elements. Then again, for want of scientific advice, cabbages have been planted on land which is better adapted to sisal, and corn on land where the wind and rainfall only permit low-lying crops which do not require, as corn does, a succession of many hot, windless and rainless days interspersed with a few moderately wet ones. Often crops have been planted at the time of year when they do the worst. Even in the tropics, cabbages, beans, watermelons and the like have their seed time and harvest time, their springs and autumns. These must be recognized, or the results to the farmer will prove disappointing. Chickens are often spoken of as unremunerative, even with eggs at five cents apiece, yet in the Kona and other upland districts of Hawaii and of Maui they do as well as in California. It is mostly a matter of altitude. A man who tries to raise a lot of chickens on low land, where heat and mosquitoes do their worst, will have small success, whereas the man who goes up hill to a better climate will lose no larger percentage of his chickens from disease than he would on the Coast. The mongoose makes trouble, to be sure, but that animal cannot climb fences, as the wild cat does in California, nor swoop down from the sky, like the hawk does in New England, nor pick a lock, like Sambo does in the South.

There is the same complaint of pests here that there is in all new agricultural countries, but destructive animals and insects are not so numerous as the Eastern pioneer farmers found them. The latter had squirrels, coons, foxes, wildcats, deer, bear, wolves, rabbits, hawks, crows, and at least fifty varieties of fruit and berry-eating birds to contend with, saying nothing of caterpillars, army worms, tree worms, grasshoppers and the like. To-day Eastern potatoes have bugs and hops lice; while between frost and drouths crops are never sure. In California the farmer succeeds despite rabbits, gophers, bugs, dishonest middlemen and the Southern Pacific railroad. In Hawaii his troubles are fewer both in degree and kind, and they are all difficulties which have a remedy.

For such pests as prey upon vegetables a general tillage of the soil is a means of relief here as elsewhere. When a man puts a garden in the midst of wild land, bugs and insects rally on it from the jungle roundabout. When the jungle is cleared for farms, the trouble becomes a normal one and can be easily combated by the farmers, each on his own preserves. The more cultivation, the fewer the enemies of crops to the acre.

But small farming for profit must not concern itself so much with the staples of the north temperate zone as with the staples of the tropics. This is a land where the loudest call is for special agriculture, such as pineapples, sisal, export bananas, chutney fruits, limes, coffee, tobacco and vanilla bean, to which may be added such general products as milk, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, honey and hogs. Forage, such as panicum, alfalfa, sorghum and native grasses, is easily raised for stock and no farmer need go without his cows. One acre of land in the Manoa valley today, divided into panicum, alfalfa and sorghum plots, with a small grass corral left, sustains two cows and a horse.

There is an enormous area of public land in Hawaii where special products may be profitably raised. Good land produces excellent pineapples, forty acres of which will pay better in one crop than a 160-acre farm in Kansas, cultivated for wheat, will do in three. Bad land yields excellent hemp for which the market is steady and profitable. Poor bananas bring a round price on the coast, yet good bananas are as practicable here as in Bluefields. There is plenty of land for all these products—all the kinds we have enumerated. All that is lacking is the men to cultivate it; and these are dining away in every mail that comes, for a fair chance.

They ought to have it. The vacant arroyos, now left to lantana and range cattle should be opened up. They ought to be surveyed, divided, put on the market and advertised through the land and sea transportation lines. If that is done, and homeseekers' excursions are organized, the day cannot be far distant when Hawaii will be infinitely more prosperous in the per capita sense, better contented, better governed and better populated, than it ever was before.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The public discussion of a possible change in the standard of currency in Mexico adds interest to a statement just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the trade relations between the United States and that country. With no part of the world has the trade of the United States grown more rapidly in recent years than with Mexico. Exports to Mexico from the United States, which amounted to fifteen million dollars in 1891, will be over forty millions in 1902; and imports into the United States from Mexico, which were twenty-three millions in 1891, will be full forty-one millions in 1902. Mexico is the one country with which our imports and exports balance. To Canada, that other adjacent country, we sell twice as much as the value of our purchases from it. Our imports from the Central American countries are 50 per cent more than our exports to those countries. From the West Indies, our imports are nearly twice as great in value as our exports to them. From South America our imports are nearly three times as great as the value of our exports to them, and from Asia our imports are nearly double our exports to that part of the world. To Europe we export nearly three times as much as we import from that continent. In the case of Mexico, however, our exports to that country are at present just equal our imports from that country, the total value of the exports from the United States to Mexico in the eleven months ending with November, 1902, being \$38,124,951, and our imports from Mexico during the same period, \$38,712,051.

Mexico's trade with the United States grows more rapidly than that with any other part of the world. The exports from the United Kingdom grew from eight million dollars in 1881 to ten and one-half million in 1900; those from France to Mexico fell from nine millions in 1881 to seven millions in 1899; those from Germany grew from seven hundred thousand in 1881 to five millions in 1899; and those from Spain from \$781,000 in 1881 to a little less than two millions in 1900; while from the United States, the exports of Mexico grew from eleven million dollars in 1881 to thirty-five millions in 1900, and, as already indicated, over forty millions in 1902.

A ONE-LANGUAGE LEGISLATURE.

The county bill, the Torrens bill, the appropriation bill, the codification bill and the liquor bill are enough of themselves to keep the Legislature busy for sixty days. But there will be many other bills filed, some of them of great importance to the Territory.

The Legislature will fall down on the most of them unless it insists upon confining its proceedings to the English language as is contemplated by the Organic Act. Where interpretation goes on as it did in the last Legislature, fifty per cent of the time is lost. Two languages practically reduce a sixty day working session to thirty days.

Such a waste of legislative time ought not to be thought of for a moment.

CALIFORNIA AMERICANISM.

The News-Letter is one of the California papers which still affect to discover a lack of "Americanism" in the people who made it possible for Hawaii to become a part of the United States. Without stopping to make, for the hundredth time, the perfectly adequate defence to this charge, it may be said that Californians are in no position to crow over the quality of anyone's Americanism.

A people who refuse to accept American money, greenbacks and pennies, and who pride themselves on keeping the European Sunday, had better look to their own beams and not mind other people's motes.

The question is not whether Robert N. Boyd was a hard worker for the Republican party in the late campaign, but whether he is a satisfactory road engineer. If he is satisfactory, his labor for the party should be enough to save him his job; if not, no amount of work or of party service can make up for botch work on the highways or for extravagance in official outlay. The people want good work from their officials, and if this is not rendered, political activity does not become a popular substitute. The Territorial administration is well aware that it can serve its party best by serving the public best.

The island bills that are passing Congress are all, so far, for the good of the community. Adverse legislation is not yet showing itself. When it comes there will be some sledge-hammers out that will surprise the other fellows.

THE ODD PENNIES.

For the sake of saving odd pennies do not buy an inferior emulsion of cod-liver oil when you really need Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion costs more to buy because it costs more to make.

The difference in price is pennies. The difference in results is pounds—pounds of flesh—and days of new strength and comfort.

The consumptive and others who have lost flesh get more cod-liver oil into their systems by means of Scott's Emulsion than in any other way.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 425 East 8th St., N. Y.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Major John McChellan, who relieves Major Davis, has taken charge of Camp McKinley.

Word was received yesterday that work had been commenced on the Hilo reservoir Monday.

Governor Dole has received a petition from eighty-six residents of Waimea, Hawaii, asking for homesteads.

The Territorial government is to transfer to the United States a piece of land at Kahului for a custom house site.

Heavy rains are reported from Kalaupapa, Ewa district, and it is said that the bridge in that vicinity was washed away.

The Social Science Club discussed sugar at its last meeting. J. P. Cooke read an interesting paper on Beet Sugar vs. Cane Sugar.

F. W. Klebahn, of the steamship department of Hackfeld & Co., and half a dozen clerks in the establishment are ill with the breakbone fever.

"Side Lights," the Hilo magazine, is all the time improving and is now a publication of great interest to those who are engaged in the agricultural development of Hawaii.

Lorrin Andrews stated yesterday that there would be no change as to the Assistant Attorney General if Mr. Douthett is willing to continue in that place. There has been no decision as yet as to Mr. Cartwright's successor.

The goods stolen from Capt. Marion P. Maus, aide to General Miles, while he was in the city on his way to the East, and which formed the evidence which resulted in the conviction of the thief, were yesterday forwarded to Col. Maus at Washington.

Judge Estes with the other officials of the court left yesterday for Hilo to hold court. The first session will be held tonight as is required by the Organic Act. Marshal Hendry was unable to go because of illness and Deputy Marshal Handy made the trip. Collector Chamberlain was also detained by the illness of his son.

St. Clair Bidgood, steward of the Moana Hotel, will take charge of the Volcano House March 1. The statement that Mr. Bidgood's mother will be housekeeper is an error of the evening press. The new manager has conducted the Squirrel Inn, near Redlands, Cal., and the St. Clair at Colton. He is a thoroughly experienced man.

The memorials to Congress on the subjects of lands and leprosy were sent forward yesterday. The signatures of President Gartley and Secretary J. H. Craig were authorized at the meeting of the directors of the Builders and Traders' Exchange at noon yesterday, and were attached to the documents before they were sent forward by Secretary Spencer of the Chamber of Commerce.

Treasurer Kepolka has granted a light wine and beer license to John de Mello of South Kona. When de Mello asked for a renewal it was held up because of a protest from Sheriff Andrews. It seems that the man's wife had been arrested for selling strong liquors and it was argued that her husband should not be given a renewal on that account. Supt. Cooper investigated on his recent trip and made a favorable report.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Wahiawa colonists are experimenting with the culture of the castor bean.

Marshal Hendry was able to be at his office yesterday again after several days' illness.

Supt. Cooper is daily in receipt of more applications for the position of superintendent at Kailua camp.

There is to be a meeting of the Board of Education this morning at which will be considered the advisability of closing the schools because of the prevalence of breakbone fever.

It was reported last night that Dr. Wm. E. Taylor, who has been seriously ill for some time past, has so far progressed toward recovery that he may be said to be convalescing.

J. Rothenberg, the barber of the Alameda, who was fined \$500 for having lottery tickets, left yesterday on the Alameda, though he is under bond to appear next Monday in Circuit Court.

Unless a continuance is granted by Judge De Bolt the bail will be forfeited. J. A. Magoon has signed the bail bond.

Senator Achi is quoted as saying that he will fight the income tax at the coming legislative session.

August Richardt was fined \$100 and costs in Police Court yesterday for selling liquor without a license.

The government water service from King street to Diamond Head will be disconnected today until noon, in order to allow a change in the connection of mains.

Alex. Young telephoned to the police department last evening that a large tree at the corner of King and Victoria streets had been blown down and several electric wires had been carried along with it. The electric company was notified and a squad of men sent out to pick up the wires from the street to prevent accidents.

Supt. McVeigh, who returned yesterday from the leper settlement, reports that the holiday entertainment at Mokolai was a splendid success. There was a big luau in Beretania Hall with music by the band from Baldwin Home. At the luau there were speaking and singing, and when the celebration was concluded in the hall, a torchlight parade was held.

Scalds are always painful and frequently quite serious, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a salve especially suited for such injuries. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Philharmonic Society will meet this evening for rehearsals at Oahu College. The second and third parts of Haydn's Creation will be taken up as the entire work is to be produced right soon. It is requested that all members make special effort to attend these rehearsals regularly every Friday evening from now on.

Catarrh.

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM BERNAN, 1020 8th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.

Accept no substitute.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 29, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCHANDISE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	.....
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24	24 1/2
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100	.....	45 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	28	28 1/2
Konomi	750,000	100	.....	17 1/2
Honokaa	2,000,000	100	.....	.....
Kaiku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kihuna	500,000	20	.....	.....
Kihuna Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	.....	.....
Kipalulu	100,000	100	.....	70
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	.....	92 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,500,000	100	102 1/2	110
Onoama	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	100	.....	.....
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	102 1/2	110
Olowalu	100,000	100	.....	.....
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeskee	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	50
Wailuku Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	50	50
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	200
Waimanalo	250,000	100	.....	.....
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	67 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	70
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	50
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 4 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 7 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 8 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 9 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 11 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 12 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 13 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 14 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 15 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 16 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 17 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 18 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 19 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 20 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....

A Confederate Bread Riot.

In the "Memories of a Hospital Matron," a writer in the Atlantic Monthly, who was head of a Confederate hospital during the war, relates this exciting incident: "Our steward, a meek little man, came to me one day, pale with fright, and said that the convalescents had stormed the bakery, taken out the half-cooked bread and scattered it about the yard, beaten the baker, and threatened to hang the steward. I hurried to the scene, to throw myself into the breach before the surgeon should arrive with the guard and arrest the offenders. I found the new bakery leveled to the ground, and two hundred excited men clamoring for the bread, which they declared the steward withheld from them from meanness, or stole for his own benefit. "And what do you say of the matron?" I asked, rushing among them; "do you think that she, through whose hands the bread must pass, is a party to the theft? Do you accuse me, who have nursed you through months of illness, making you chicken soup when we had not seen a chicken for a year, forcing an old breast-bone to do duty for months for those unreasonable fellows who wanted to see the chicken; me, who gave you a greater variety in peas than was ever known before, and who lately stewed your rats when the cook refused to touch them? And this is your gratitude! You tear down my bakehouse beat my baker, and want to hang my steward!" To my surprise, the angry men laughed and cheered. A few days later there came to me a "committee" of two sheepish-looking fellows to ask my acceptance of a ring. Each of the poor men had subscribed something from his pittance, and their old enemy, the steward, had been sent to town to make the purchase. Accompanying the

LANDS AND LEPROSY

Memorials Which Go Forward to Congress.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Memorials addressed to the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and House which have to do with matters affecting this Territory, were sent forward in the Alameda mail yesterday and will reach their destination at the close of next week. The memorials are those touching upon the leprosy and land questions, and represent the opinions held by the leading bodies of the community.

The memorial on the subject of leprosy is an able paper, drafted by Mr. W. O. Smith on the eve of his departure for the Capitol, he having before that time drawn up the paper touching on the land matter, and placed it in the hands of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which was appointed for the purpose of dealing with the matter. The leprosy memorial deals with the subject at large and bears the signatures of C. M. Cooke, vice-president, and J. G. Spencer, secretary, of the Chamber; F. W. Macfarlane and W. W. Harris, president and secretary of the Merchants' Association; A. Gartley and J. H. Craig, president and secretary of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, and Clarence L. Crabbe, chairman of the Republican Central Committee. The land memorial has the names attached of the officers of the three organizations which lead on the other memorial, only. The papers are as follows:

To the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, House of Representatives, United States Congress.

Sir: The undersigned Memorialists of Hawaii respectfully represent: That the suggestion that the management, control and expense of the Leprosy Settlement on the Island of Molokai be by law transferred from the Territorial Government to the Government of the United States, and that the Settlement be declared and set apart for a leprosy for the protection and subsistence of lepers from the Territory of Hawaii and from the mainland of the United States, meets with their earnest protest.

Leprosy was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands from a foreign country, and owing to various conditions and circumstances was spread among the native population until it became a matter of great national concern. In the year 1864 a law was enacted by the Hawaiian Legislature for the segregation and treatment of lepers, since which time over six thousand persons have been taken to the Settlement at Molokai and cared for at public expense.

Of the one thousand and ten thus confined on the first day of January, 1901, there were:

Hawaiians	950
Chinese	34
Whites	9
Other nationalities	17

The task of dealing with this national calamity, of the care and treatment of the afflicted, has taxed the powers of the local government and the skill of physicians. The problem presented was a very serious one, and the more so because of the natural objection of people to being separated from their friends, husbands from wives, and parents from children, and there were raised questions which at times threatened the authority of the Government; but wise and thoughtful consideration for the wants of these unfortunate people has enabled the law to be thus far carried out.

At the Settlement cottages have been provided for the sick, the home life has been maintained as far as possible, all the wants of the inmates being supplied by the Government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons live there in peace and harmony.

It would be a great wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the Settlement to have people from foreign countries, unacquainted with their language, habits, traditions and sympathies, forced upon them, and, perhaps, in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturbing element in that peaceful community.

And to send lepers from the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to those thus sent. To the great majority of the people of the United States these islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs, ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous, but especially with leprosy, a disease which in so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself and needing the assistance of others, and with the depression and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case.

But what could a person from New England or Louisiana or the Northwest do, if brought so far from home and friends and associations, and forced into these strange environments and so hopelessly and completely buried?

It is hard to believe that the proposition can seriously be considered by intelligent and responsible persons. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory to care for its own sick and helpless, and what right has even the Federal Government to force upon one community those afflicted with a loathsome disease?

Each State can provide a place for its lepers and care for them in the country and under the surroundings with which they are familiar, where they can communicate with and receive the sympathy of their friends and those dear to them.

The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other

parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii, is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well, and provided so intelligently for the afflicted ones, and solved the difficulty so wisely, that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Why cannot each State make provision for its own, taking lessons and profit by, if necessary, the experience and example of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties?

Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands, leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties and has taxed the powers of the Government and the skill of physicians. To have new and additional obligations and burdens added at this stage, in the manner proposed, we submit would be a grievous wrong.

If it were a fact that lepers could be cured only at Molokai a very different question would arise, but it must be conceded that it is not necessary for any purpose to send them to Hawaii from the Mainland, for every community there can easily segregate its lepers and thoroughly protect its own people from danger. To bring them here would not be a matter of necessity but only a mere matter of convenience to communities on the mainland.

We submit, further, that it would be unfair, that the United States, sovereign though they be, should saddle upon any one community the inevitable opprobrium that would follow the selection of the island of Molokai for a leprosy of the nation; it has no right to brand a fair and beautiful and peaceful country with the name of the "Leprosy Island" or the "Spot of the Pacific." These islands are not generally known by their respective names; people generally have no knowledge of any part save Honolulu, and, perhaps, the "volcano," the only names that come within their general hearing. It would not be simply the "Island of Molokai," but rather "The Islands" that would be connected in nearly every mind with the loathsome name and disease of leprosy, and what would be the direct and unjust result?

No longer would tourists and travelers, generally, seek this place, and the benefits now brought by their coming would be lost; no longer would the products and merchandise exported from here be received on an equality with that of other states and countries, and the now fair and prosperous outlook of this new Territory would be darkened, and the grossest injustice perpetrated upon its people, who have only within a few years past applied for admission into the United States, believing in its bounty, munificence and justice.

At what instance was this idea of proposition raised? Not because of a universal cry and clamor of the people of the United States, for there is no such call. The good or safety of the nation does not require it; the benefit to the great mainland would be infinitesimal. On the other hand there is not one person in the islands who has their good at heart, who could give even a reluctant assent to such a plan.

Dated Honolulu, January, 1903.

The extension of the United States general land laws to the Territory of Hawaii appear to your memorialists inadvisable for the following reasons, which, though stated as briefly as possible, will be found to be substantiated by the published articles and opinions of those who have had long experience and have been directly connected with land matters in this Territory.

The existing Hawaiian land laws were enacted under a full and complete understanding of all the peculiar conditions of the country, and under the leadership of men anxious for the up-building of homes and small holdings. They were adapted to a country presenting enormous differences in contour of lands, accessibility and value.

They were modeled largely after the laws of New Zealand, than which, no country has shown a more ardent adherence to the cause of the small land owner, and were intended to conserve and make best use of the remaining public domain, which, though nominally large, was, on account of the immense amount of barren, waste and inaccessible land, small for the purposes for which the law was intended.

They made stringent provisions for cultivation and residence in order that the lands should not be acquired by speculators and the purposes of the law defeated, and by special terms provided a class of inalienable holdings, intended primarily to protect the native Hawaiian from his own improvidence.

The framers of these laws recognized the value and necessity of a lease system under proper restrictions, which has proven to have been not only a needed source of revenue to the country, but to have been instrumental in developing otherwise wholly unproductive lands.

The law has been commended by bona fide homesteaders as being a fair and just one, well suited to the conditions.

Although the results under this law have not realized all the hopes of its advocates, the reasons are not far to seek. Homesteading in Hawaii is a difficult proposition—not from the difficulty of acquiring land, but from the failure and few successes have been the rule, and the homesteader in general has been only too ready to alienate his homestead as soon as his title was perfected. Where a measure of success has been attained it has been where the homesteaders have been contiguous to some plantation, which furnished some sort of a market for products and more or less employment to the homesteader.

The local market is limited, competition with products raised in California and other of the United States out of the question, and inter-island transportation expensive.

The land laws of the United States government were enacted to meet the requirements of a country possessing millions of fertile acres, capable of producing the staple crops of a vast country, and were on a scale of liberality that has now practically exhausted what once seemed an almost limitless domain. These laws served their original purpose well, but successive modifications have been evident recent

R. N. BOYD REMOVED

Undue Extravagance Is Charged by Cooper.

Robert N. Boyd, road engineer in the Public Works Department, has been asked to resign by Supt. Cooper and his resignation will take effect tomorrow.

"I have asked Mr. Boyd, road engineer, to resign," said Supt. Cooper yesterday in explanation of his action. "I find that his conduct of affairs on the other islands has been extravagant in the expenditure of public funds, so much so that I considered that the business of the department could be better conserved by another appointment."

Mr. Cooper would not go into details, or give any specific item of extravagance, but said that the conduct of the office of the road engineer was carried on on a too extravagant basis. No selection has been made as yet as to Boyd's successor but the appointment will be made within a short time.

Boyd was particularly active in the last campaign in bringing about Republican success, and upon his request a meeting of the Fourth District Republican Committee was held yesterday to consider the enforced removal. A committee was appointed at the meeting to investigate the causes of removal. R. N. Boyd was appointed by his brother J. H. Boyd as engineer in the road department soon after his own selection as Superintendent of Public Works.

In view of the need of adaptation to special local conditions. Aimed to make the acquisition of land the easiest possible, the good results which might come about in a country where the homesteader can count on reasonably sure reward for his industry might easily be turned to evil if the opposite conditions exist.

Applied to these islands, we cannot but believe that one result would be to stimulate the taking up of land by people unfamiliar with the true conditions, with disappointment to them as one result and a more pronounced consolidation of lands as another and later result. Applicants would not be wanting for favored spots, but too many would have in mind other purposes than those of bona fide homesteading. It is not contended that these evils would exist only in the case of the extension of the United States land laws, but that the existing laws are better safeguards against these results in Hawaii.

The uniform valuation of lands, according to class, would not reasonably apply to this country, where astonishing differences of quality and value exist within the limits of a very small tract, and where location is an important factor.

The laying out of roads, without which, in this mountainous country, the homesteader proposition can hardly be seriously considered, is not, so far as we are informed, contemplated under the United States system of homestead surveys, but is directly provided for under our present laws.

Under the existing laws as to leases, a lease of forest or grazing land may be made for the term of twenty-one years, by sale at public auction after due notice for thirty days. If it be agricultural land, the term of lease is limited to five years. In the twenty-one year leases are provisions for protecting the land from waste, for reforestation and preserving forests, and for resumption of any portion of the same for settlement or other purposes.

The present income of the Territory from all leases is in the neighborhood of \$100,000 per year, and this considerable income is, in many cases, derived from lands of which no other good use can be made, as they are adapted to profitable use only by expensive irrigation works, requiring large capital for their erection and maintenance. In a considerable number of cases these leases are the basis for prosperous plantations, giving employment to all classes of the community and making homesteads possible in their vicinity. A suspension or prohibition of these leases, which every one admits should be made with scrupulous consideration of the public interest, and which we claim are so made, would not only deprive the Territory of a much-needed income, but would seem a positive loss of value and a detriment to this community not easily estimated.

In conclusion, your memorialists can only express their firm belief that the existing laws, enacted to meet the actual conditions here, are better calculated than those of the Mainland to preserve the interests of the community as a whole; elastic enough to meet the needs of any bona fide settler, without working injury to any existing industry, and likely to be best approved by those having the fullest acquaintance with their operation.

We would urge that, in any case, before radical changes are made in a matter so important to these islands, the whole subject be investigated by officers trained in the practical working of land laws. Ample time should be taken to visit the various public lands on the several islands and make careful and deliberate investigation.

Plans have been made for the construction of an addition to the government wharf at Waimea, Hawaii, and the lumber for the improvement will be sent over early next week.

OBJECT TO A CHINESE

Source of Trouble In South Kona School.

Residents of the Kona district, Hawaii, have protested to the Board of Education against any change in the schools which will give them a part-Chinese for a school principal. Mr. James On Tai is principal of the school at Honaunau, Kona, while Mr. E. K. Iona is principal of the school at Papa, in the same district. The two men wish to exchange schools, and application for such a change was presented yesterday morning to the Board of Education through Superintendent Atkinson.

Mr. On Tai is part Hawaiian and part Chinese. He is a well educated young man, a graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, and said to be one of the brightest teachers in the service of the Territory. He was recently appointed to the head of the school at Honaunau, South Kona, and from all reports was making a success of the school. The residents of that district, however, have been making it rather disagreeable for him, because of the Chinese name he bears, and he wants to get another school, preferably Papa in the same district. The people there also object to him because he bears a Chinese name, according to the statement made by Mr. Atkinson at the meeting.

The Superintendent reported, further, that the young man is a fine teacher, a graduate of Kamehameha, and a suitable person in every way for the place. He said he had had considerable correspondence over the matter, but had not arrived at a solution of the problem. The question was left by the Board to the Superintendent, for what action he deemed best.

Superintendent Atkinson reported that satisfactory progress was being made in the construction of the new industrial school at Waianae.

SCHOOLS WILL NOT CLOSE.

Acting upon the letter of Dr. Cooper, the board decided not to close the schools on account of the epidemic of dengue fever.

TROUBLE AT WAHIAWA.

Complaints having been made against the teacher at Wahiawa, Inspector C. E. King has been sent there to investigate.

Life certificates have been granted to Mary C. Lofquist, Helen Severance, and Ella L. Austin.

CHANGES OF TEACHERS.

The following changes in the teaching corps was reported by the Superintendent and approved by the board:

Oahu—Miss Eleanor Koelling, appointed teacher in the Kaliua school in place of Akuni Ahau, resigned in order to attend the Normal.

Hawaii—Mrs. A. R. Hancock, appointed assistant in the Papaikou school in place of Carleton Miller, resigned.

Miss M. Torres, appointed assistant in the Ooaka school, a new position.

Miss Alice Zerbe, appointed assistant in the Waioliu school, in place of Miss Emily Williams, resigned.

E. K. Iona, appointed teacher of the Papa school, in place of William Hu, dropped from the service.

James On Tai appointed principal of the Honaunau school, in place of David Baker, resigned.

Mrs. Ura Storm, to be an additional assistant in the Kona-waena school.

Miss Van Deerlin, assistant at Makapala, married and became Mrs. Irish and moved to Mahukona, appointed teacher of the school at that place, succeeding Miss Louisa Kala, transferred.

Miss Louisa Kala of the Mahukona school transferred to Pololu in place of Miss Aoe Akina, transferred.

Miss Aoe Akina of the Pololu school transferred to Makapala in place of Miss Van Deerlin.

Mau—Hugh F. Sturtevant, appointed assistant at Lahainaluna in place of J. P. Looney, resigned.

Miss Margie H. Mosser, appointed assistant in the Paia school in place of Miss Carney Culbert, resigned.

Kauai—Miss May Titcomb, appointed assistant in the Hana school in place of David Laamea, dropped from the service.

STACKABLE AND COINAGE CHANGE

I. Spaulding, of Spaulding & Co's bank, representing the various banks of Honolulu, yesterday requested Collector of Customs Stackable to accept the appointment as fiscal agent for the United States Treasury Department for the

redemption of the Hawaiian silver coins and the substitution of a like amount of American coins. There were three mentions for the position: H. H. Chamberlain, the Internal Revenue Collector, the National Bank of Hawaii, and Collector Stackable. The first declined, the bank was not ready to assume the responsibility at the present time, and it was practically up to Collector Stackable, as the last Federal officer, to act. Mr. Stackable said that, under the circumstances, he would accept the position, but on the condition that the local banks go on his bonds, which must represent just double the amount of money that is to be redeemed.

Far from desiring the position as fiscal agent, the Collector would have preferred that it go to some one else, as it merely adds to the burden of his present office without any extra compensation. His condition that the bankers go upon his bond saves him the expense to which he would otherwise have to go if he had to find his own bondsmen. The work in connection with the redemption will be considerable, as there will be the assorting, counting, sacking and boxing of the coins, together with the making up of lists and records in detail, the labor of bookkeeping, depositing American coins in the various banks as the substitute for that shipped away from Hawaii to the sub-treasury at San Francisco, making out the checks to the banks in payment for the coins so sent away, and various other items.

As about \$800,000 in Hawaiian money will be redeemed by the same amount of money in American coins of the same denominations, Collector Stackable will be obliged to divide the American money into amounts of two to three hundred thousand dollars for depositing in the different banks, as no one bank has vaults large enough to hold all this money.

Collector Stackable yesterday made tests with the quarter, half and dollar denominations of Hawaiian money at Wichman's with all the dirt attached to them. All were found to be about of the standard weight, 412½ grains for the dollar. Then Prof. Ingalls, at the custom house, cleaned off the coins, scrubbing them with chemicals. A dollar so cleaned only weighed 411½ grains. All coins are to be redeemed this year.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY TERM

The bar calendar for the February term of court was issued yesterday and will probably be ready for distribution among attorneys today. The calendar shows an unusually large number of cases to be heard at the term beginning Monday, and it will require the services of all three judges to make any perceptible hole in the cases on the docket.

On the calendar are fifty criminal cases, not counting the appeals and the charges to be first considered by the grand jury. Among these cases are the government embezzlements which will probably be heard this term, and at which Mr. Cathcart will appear for the Territory.

On the jury side of the calendar there are 255 civil causes, while there are seventy-one jury waived cases. There are already thirty-three divorce suits on file with many more to come. Judge De Bolt will again preside at this term, and Judge Robinson will hear jury cases. If Gear returns from his honeymoon next month he will be put to work on the probate calendar.

Grant and Ochiltree.

General Grant was a great admirer of the late Thomas Ochiltree, and made many of the men of Galveston a bit jealous. As a result, they once planned an incident whereby they would humiliate Ochiltree. Grant was to stop at Galveston after his trip to South America, and the committee did not put Ochiltree's name on the list of distinguished men to meet him. Ochiltree bided his time, as he has never been known to complain, and did not go to the ship to welcome General Grant. He took a vantage point in the crowd that filled the streets in front of the Tremont House. He was behind two rows of celebrities who were doing guard duty along the edges of a crimson carpet which ran from the hotel steps to the curb, the reception committee—or part of it—was standing in the hotel door, waiting to give the General the gladstone hand. Ochiltree watched until the General and Mrs. Grant had stepped from the carriage, and then he bulged through the line. He rushed down the crimson carpet, shook heartily the hand of his old friend, and offering his arm to Mrs. Grant, marched proudly through the rank and file of leading citizens into the hotel. The mob outside demanded a speech from the General, and constituting himself a committee of one, Colonel Ochiltree appeared with him in the hotel balcony and introduced Grant as one of his best, truest, and bravest friends. This was the last time the men in Galveston tried to snub him at a social function.

Plans are being made by the Public Works Department for the erection of a steel bridge across Kapala stream at Lahoe, Kauai. The bridge will be thirty-two feet span with an eighteen foot road.

Upon motion Supt. Atkinson was instructed to reply to Mr. Case's letter that the additional allowance could not be made to Professor Looney.

NO MONEY FOR LOONEY

Board Turns Down Request for Pay.

Prof. James Pryor Looney, the Post Laureate of Hawaii, and the Board of Education are at odds over a little matter of salary which the professor claims he is entitled to for his services at Lahainaluna school. Incidentally the broader question was raised at yesterday's meeting of the school board as to whether the school teachers in the Territory should be paid a salary twelve months or ten months of the year. At present all teachers are employed upon a regular annual salary. They are paid not monthly for the ten months they are employed, but in twelve monthly installments, including also two months' vacation time.

Professor Looney, it appears, was employed by the Board of Education as assistant at the Lahainaluna Seminary on Maui, at a salary of \$900 per year. Under the present system of the School Board salaries are paid in twelve monthly installments, running also through the vacation months. Therefore it seems that Looney received his wages at the rate of \$75 per month. It happened also that he was employed for but four months in the last year, the School Board having dispensed with his services at the end of last December. As Looney received but \$75 per month, he claims that he is entitled to a percentage of the vacation pay, or the additional fifteen dollars per month, he would have received had he been getting paid for the actual time at work.

The matter came up yesterday morning on the petition of Professor Looney, through a friend Mr. Case, that he was entitled to be paid at the rate of \$90 per month for the time he worked.

Supt. Atkinson said he had written in reply to the communication that no additional compensation could be allowed, as both the law and the rules of the Board of Education prohibited such a thing. He explained to the board that he had attempted to change the method of payment, so that each teacher would receive pay for the actual time employed, without reference to the vacation months, but had found that the law prevented this, and the auditor had refused to allow any such change to be made. The statutes provide that the school appropriation can be drawn upon only in twelve equal installments, and the auditor therefore could not pay salaries on a ten months' basis. There is also a provision in the published rules of the board, which is directly against any change. This is to the effect that each teacher is to receive ten per cent of the vacation pay, for each month she had worked during the year, and if she had been employed for the entire period, would of course receive full pay during the two months of vacation. There is a provision also by which a teacher must have been employed at least two terms to be entitled to any vacation pay, which knocked Prof. Looney's contention out on two grounds. Mr. Atkinson said he favored a change in the law so that the teachers might be paid in ten monthly installments, which he said was the custom in vogue in many of the large cities in the United States, though some of the school boards adhered to the Hawaiian system.

This plan however made considerable trouble and added labor because it required a large amount of bookkeeping to figure out the pro rata to which each teacher is entitled in vacation. Mr. Atkinson referred to the law as a "grandmotherly law" which was to distribute the money over the entire year, so that the teachers wouldn't spend everything at once, and then have nothing to live on during vacation time. Secretary Rodgers suggested that the board was a sort of "guardian for thrifless people."

Mrs. Hall said that while she was not opposed to Mr. Atkinson's suggestion, yet she questioned whether it would be wise to change from the old grandmotherly system.

Mr. Atkinson agreed that the rule was of benefit in some ways as it prevented frequent changes, especially just prior to the close of the term, as the teachers did not wish to forfeit their vacation money. At the same time a teacher that wanted to resign generally didn't bother about the money part, if she was in a hurry. He suggested however that a change in the law by the legislature would be of much benefit both in lessening the office work of the school board, and also of the auditor.

Upon motion Supt. Atkinson was instructed to reply to Mr. Case's letter that the additional allowance could not be made to Professor Looney.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1825.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

90-15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORIES

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Plantation Company,
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Waialeale Sugar Mill Company,
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.** This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Hissard,
Rostan, Jobert, Kéroux, and others, combines all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood,
swarms, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury,
arsenic, and other destructive and enfeebling
agents. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor in
those suffering from the enervating influence of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three remedies is re-
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Home
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Shoppers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

GROWING
GOLDEN
APPLES

**Pines That Ripen
on the High
Plains.**

They are raising pineapples on the
breezy uplands that lie between Pearl
City and the mountains—thousands and
thousands of pineapples. And that fact
covers the beginning of another indus-
try that is to go to the building of
the Greater Hawaii.

Out from under the palms and the
algarobas that cover all the low lying
lands about the head of Pearl Harbor,
out through the seas of waving cane
that cover all the land as a real green
sea might cover it, the road leads up-
ward always through rich pasture
lands until the blue range of Kalihii,
cloud-capped and rainbow tinted, seems
to come down close to the valley, whose
ending might be the ending of the
earth for all that can be seen beyond
it save where black cloud masses lower
over far away Kaula, the pineapple
plantation of the Pearl City Fruit Com-
pany lies just where the warm sun may
ripen the luscious fruit and the cool
trade winds give it that kiss of the sea
which may be the one touch that makes
the Hawaiian pineapple the finest that
grows in the world.

It is now four years since the pine-
apple plantation was removed to its
present site from the Pearl City low-
lands, and since the cannery that is so
important a part of the industry was
established right on the land. It is this
cannery on the land that gives the Ha-
waiian product one tremendous advan-
tage in the markets of the world, for
the pines are taken from the fields to
the factory door and put into market-
able packages with all their richness
and flavor unimpaired by long ship-
ment and miscellaneous handling. They
are canned dead ripe. Nowhere else
can that be done to such advantage.
And the sugar is the sugar that grows
alongside the pines—only a dividing
fence between and sometimes not that
—and that is another advantage.

"The pineapple industry on the island
of Oahu is a new thing, comparatively,"
said Superintendent W. R. Waters, who
is in charge of the plantation, yester-
day. "We had to learn it from the be-
ginning. We got our first plants from
Australia, but they have produced a
better fruit here. Why is that? It is
the climate, and the soil, and study
of conditions, I suppose. They do bet-
ter on the red uplands. Our elevation
is 650 feet and up. At all events, it has
been hard work. But the result is be-
ginning to be achieved. We began with
a very small plant, down at Pearl City.
The factory now has a capacity of 15-
600 cans a day, and in the busy season,
from June to December, it is working
full time, I can tell you. We have 100
acres, in all, in pines now. There are
1,000 acres in the plantation, however,
and we are putting in all the plants we
can get as fast as we raise them. Oh,
yes; we raise all our own plants. That
has been one of our difficulties. We
could not get enough plants. Now, as
our stock increases, we are producing
more and more and the whole planta-
tion becomes a sort of nursery of young
pineapples. The pine reproduces itself
in a way, perhaps, that many people
do not understand. The plant, from
its setting-out time, is usually eighteen
months in coming to fruition, although
occasionally one will go over the first
bearing period. When it does that, we
get a ten-pound pine from it. But, ordi-
narily, the plant fruits at eighteen
months. The fruit is gathered, and
after cutting, in the second year, two
plants spring from the stock of the old
one and we get a double yield from it.
This ratoon process can only be gone
through with once. But the plant,
though it then dies, lives again. The
crown of it has put out a plant, which
makes the choicest fruit, although these
plants are somewhat delicate. The
plant is constantly putting forth suck-
ers, which are the ordinary plants sold
in nurseries for stock. Lastly, after the
plant is useless for bearing, the whole
thing is cut up and buried, and from
every leaf springs up a plant which in
its turn bears for two years and dies
and lives again in its young. Thus,
when you once get stock, you will have
stock all the time in constantly in-
creasing quantity. We have, as I have
said, 100 acres in. These pines are of
various ages, not all bearing. The
plants are set, on an average, 9,000 to
the acre, which makes on the planta-
tion all told, at this writing, about 900-
000 plants. We harvested about 500-
000 pines last year. This year I
estimate that we will double that yield,
and that the crop will amount, approxi-
mately, to 1,000,000. That is a good many
pineapples.

"We have had more than one problem
to meet in reaching our present stage
of progress. In the factory, for in-
stance, nearly all the machinery has
had to be changed and adapted to our
purpose. We have changed the old hand
method of handling the fruit so that
from the first cleaning almost to the
cannery it is handled on mechanical
carriers. We use the Harker sanitary
can, doing away with acid and solder
in the sealing and making a package
that is guaranteed to carry nothing
deleterious to health. Lastly, every man
and woman who touches the fruit in
its preparation for market wears rub-
ber gloves, and so there is no possibility
of any foreign matter getting into the
cane."

After the product, as Superintendent
Waters shows it, bears out all and more
than all that he says in its commendation.
The fruit, delivered in wagon

FIRE CLAIMS MONEY WILL
SOON BE IN CIRCULATION

Bankers of the city would not be sur-
prised if there should soon appear in
Hawaii a large amount of paper money,
as the result of the two large sums
which must soon come down to meet
government obligations. There will be,
in addition to the \$1,000,000 which is to
be paid out on account of the Fire
Claims appropriation, close to that
sum in exchange for the silver of the
Territory.

While, of course, there must be main-
tained a silver currency, which in one
form or other is necessary for the car-
rying on the business of the country,
the fact that silver certificates were
used to such an extent when they were
legal tender under the republic has had
the effect of stimulating the feeling on
the part of many men who handle large
sums of money that when the redemp-
tion of the local silver comes about
there will be a large percentage of
silver certificates included in the
amount.

Others believe that in Fire Claims
payments the same course will be fol-
lowed as when the bonds of the Repub-
lic were redeemed. At that time there
was a heavy importation of paper, and
one bank, which had redeemed a half
million of the bonds received all paper.
When credits were needed on the main-
land the bank mailed the paper money
in its original Treasury wrappers. It
is felt that this may be the course fol-
lowed in the present payment, which
would add directly to the circulating
medium, for if the banks should de-
cide to retain the bills, having sugar
credits on the mainland now coming in,
they would be able to keep the bills in
their vaults as reserve, which would
release the present hoard of gold.

Inquiry develops the fact that there
have been no bankers' conferences lo-
cally on the subject of the taking up of
the Territorial bonds which will issue
for the completion of the fund for the
payment of the amount of the Fire
Claims awards. None of the banks
have had any inquiries as to the securi-
ties, and none of their heads will give
any opinion as to what may be the
result of the offering of them on the
local market. As the bonds are four
and there are bonds at higher rates of
interest on the market, there is an
opinion that the sales may not be
ready. There is no provision for a com-
mission, and this, as well, may operate
against the speedy movement of the
bonds. The question of the issuance of
the bonds by the Territorial officials
without action by the legislature has
not been taken up seriously by the
banks as yet, and in general the bank-
ers will not express a decided opinion
on the subject. The consensus appears
to be that as Congress has supreme
power in the matter, its enactment of

the bill giving the privilege of issue to
the Territorial officers is sufficient to
make the bonds fit edged.

This is the opinion held, too, by Sen-
ator Crabbe, president of the Senate,
who has looked into the matter gen-
erally. He said that in his mind there
will be nothing for the legislature to do
but take up the matter of provision for
the interest and a sinking fund and
make this a charge against the reve-
nues of the Territory. There is, how-
ever, a point which may have effect
later in the issuance of the bonds by
the Territory. Senator Crabbe says
that, in his opinion, as this issue is
provided for by Congress directly, it
cannot count as an issue of the Terri-
tory in fact, and that as a result the
Territory may, if it is found necessary,
go ahead and send out bonds to the
full amount provided for by the Orga-
nic Act, in addition to the amount of
the Fire Claims bonds.

There will be no delay in the payment
of the million dollar award of the Fire
Claims, even though the bonds cannot
be placed at the same time. The book-
keeping for the payment of the balance
of the award is well under way, and
there will be no delay on that account.

There appears to be some doubt as to
the issuance of bonds to provide for
the payment of the fire awards not cov-
ered in the cash appropriation made by
Congress. Governor Dole is of the op-
inion that the bonds need not await the
action of the legislature, but are au-
thorized to be issued by the Governor
and Secretary without any further ac-
tion, excepting to follow the instruc-
tions of the Interior Department.

"I have not gone into the matter
fully as yet," said the Governor yester-
day. "I have not seen the bill as it
finally passed Congress and was signed
by the President, but if it is the same
as was introduced in the Senate last
year, I should say that the Governor
and Secretary are authorized to issue
the bonds without any further action of
the legislature. The Organic Act de-
fines certain limitations as to the power
of the Territory in issuing bonds, but
the Organic Act is an act of Congress
and may be amended, as is evidently
done by the Fire Claims bill. This pro-
vides a different method of issuing
bonds from that given in the Organic
Act, and I see no reason why Congress
cannot do that."

"Nothing will be done until the offi-
cial copies of the act are received here,
for I cannot act on newspaper reports.
There will also probably be instructions
from the Interior Department as to the
manner in which the bonds are to be
issued. The payment of the million
dollars will not have to wait the issue
of the bonds, and if it is sent I
should recommend that it be distributed
immediately."



A PEARL CITY PINEAPPLE PLANTATION IN BLOOM.

table to the man at the peeling ma-
chine, then to a man who cores and
trims it by machinery to the size that
fits the prize can put up, and through
another machine like a series of revolving
covered knives from which it drops in
slices that fit into the sanitary cans
exactly. The small fruit and the rich
end slices and the parings drops into
baskets to be canned as graded, or made
into luscious pineapple jam, and the
ends and parings are carried along on
an endless belt to a great cider press
which squeezes out the rich juice to be
made into syrup and poured into the
cans of pineapple. For the fruit is
canned in its own fragrant juice, with
about twenty-four per cent of refined
sugar. Not a drop of water is used.
The man upon whose table Hawaiian
pineapple appears gets nothing but
pineapple. They make more juice at
the cannery, by the way, than is used
in the canning. Here is a chance for
some enterprising man to make a small
fortune and great popularity by put-
ting pineapple juice, leak and pure, on
the market as a soft drink.

The dropped slices of the largest
fruit are put into cans by neat Japanese
women, the same number of slices to
each can for all are of equal thickness,
and the cans are passed along to the
machine that fastens them with the
sanitary tops. Then they are carried
to the exhaust, where the air in them
is heated to be released presently, and
through the cooker, which gives them
the final touch before being labelled for
the market. The cans are tested, again
and again, to see that all air is ex-
cluded from them, and are then boxed to
be sent to the ends of the earth.

The graded fruit—which is the smaller
fruit, mulched, goes through a similar
process, and Mr. Waters has lately put
up some of this in the form of pine-
apple jam, packed in glass jars, and
this is a delicious treat which touches
about the right spot in a man's palate.
An interesting by-product at the can-
nery, made in the dull time from De-
cember to June, when pineapples are
scarce, is guava jelly made from guavas
that grow wild in the gulches on the
plantation. The same guavas grow
wild in every part of the islands, by
the way, and guava jelly is a thing
that has constant and ready sale all
over the world. And here are fortunes

from the fields at the door of the fac-
tory, has both ends slashed off by a
couple of Japs who stand with sharp
knives beside a great fragrant pile of
the golden apples. It goes on a long
waiting to be picked up by some of
the other of those men whose work is
to go to the building of Greater Ha-
waii.

WILL CONSIDER
TOURIST PLANS

The Chamber of Commerce will meet
at 10 o'clock this morning for the pur-
pose of considering the report of the
committee on tourist travel, and it is
expected by those who have been in-
terested in the promotion of this ques-
tion that there will be a full atten-
dance, and at the same time a full and
lively discussion of the matter.

There have been made many sugges-
tions of changes in the recommenda-
tions of the committee, but it was said
yesterday by those who have been most
to the front in the discussions and ar-
rangements for the carrying through
of the plans that the details will be left
to the governing committee, such as
quarters and forms of work.

The illness of J. A. Gilman has acted
to prevent the securing of all the infor-
mation wanted, but it is not thought
that this will prove any serious bar to
the consideration of the report of the
committee and the inauguration of the
work which is proposed.

A Cough is not a disease, but a sym-
ptom. It indicates that the lungs and
bronchial tubes are inflamed. This in-
flammation often leads to pneumonia.
The surest way to ward off pneumonia
is to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
on the first appearance of the cough or
cold. It always cures and cures quick-
ly. All dealers and druggists sell it.
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for
Hawaii.

Plans are being made by the Public
Works Department for the new roads
recommended by H. Cooper as a re-
sult of his recent tour of Hawaii.

THE CLIMATE
CHARMS HIM

**J. C. Birge Talks
of the Air of
Honolulu.**

"I have been in Honolulu a little more
than two days now," said John C.
Birge at the Hawaiian Hotel last night,
"but I think I have found what I came
for. I came to the islands for my
health, because I believed that the
climate would agree with me. Certainly
the air here is most delightfully soft
and balmy. I have never seen anything
to equal it, at least in the time that
I have been in the city. And I think
that I notice the essential differences
already between the air here and in
Southern California, say. You know,
this is winter. There is noticeable here
none of the cellar-like dampness at
night that is found in the nights of
Southern California. And it is more
balmy in the evening here, the air is
softer, than I have found in any part of
the Mediterranean coast at any time of
the year, or in Mexico."

"I went for a drive on the hills back
of the city today, and I observed and
my wife observed this soft quality of
the atmosphere of Honolulu. Also, I
have met a number of delightful people
who are resident of this beautiful city.
I will remain about a month on the
islands, and have not made up my mind
yet as to how the time will be put
in, but I will probably go down to the
island of Hawaii some time next week.
I had my interest awakened in this re-
gion some years ago, and have wanted
to come down here ever since. I would
have come two years ago, had I not
been called to South America."

Mr. Birge, who was one of the passen-
gers on the Korea, is the President of
the American Tool and Shovel Com-
pany of St. Louis, one of the largest
concerns of the kind in United States,
and a director of the Seymour Manu-
facturing Company, of the Missouri
Trust Company, and of the Internation-
al Bank and Trust Company, with
main offices in New York and the City
of Mexico, and branches all over the
southern republic. He is accompanied
by his wife and daughter, and by Miss
Biddle, a young lady well known in
St. Louis society.

OSAKA EXHIBIT
IS SENT FORWARD

The Korea yesterday carried forward
the fifteen cases and packages contain-
ing the exhibit of Hawaii which will be
made at the Osaka exposition, the fifth
national exposition of Japan. The
goods will go to Kobe, and thence be
forwarded to the exposition.

The exhibits, while confined to three
sections, are of such quality as to leave
little to be desired in the filling of the
space which has been allotted to these
Islands. The Hawaiian exhibit will be
placed almost at the entrance to the
Foreign building, being given a space
fifteen feet long. On account of this
feature of the position of the exhibit
the major portion of the display will
consist of photographs of the many in-
dustries and scenes in the Islands, and
a showing of the principal agricultural
products.

The photographs are extensive in the
number of subjects covered. The views
number about 225, and the range is
sufficient to attract many visitors to
the exposition. The mills, the fields
and the processes, Honolulu buildings,
streets and residences, the mountain
and the valley scenery, are included in
the list, and special attention to the
depicting of the life of the people of
the Territory, and their habits of dress
and adornment, both modern and an-
cient. In addition to these subjects,
there are a dozen panoramic views of
the principal scenes about Honolulu, in-
cluding the harbor and the surrounding
country. The photographs are sent in
mounts so that they may be framed on
the ground to fit the wall spaces where
they are to be shown.

The agricultural exhibit is not purely
sugar or rice, though those staples form
the basis of the display. There is a
long list of the valuable products of the
soil, covering the range of articles from
guava jelly to mineral water.

The list of the valuable woods is long,
and the samples are full of interest.
There are thirty-eight varieties shown,
and each is so cut as to show the grain
of the wood, and polished to indicate
its value as a cabinet product.
The display will be returned on the
closing of the exposition, and will then
form the nucleus of the display which
is to be sent forward to the St. Louis
exposition next year.

PRICE LOW BUT
NO SUGAR SELLING

Sugar, three and three-quarters cents,
is the record of the market for the raw
product in New York. The price alone
has been communicated to local factors
and there is no information on which
to base an opinion as to the making of
this quotation. There is no fear felt on
the part of local sugar men, that there
will be any disastrous results from the
depression in prices of sugar. There is
very little local sugar going to market
as yet, the first heavy shipments being
those which will be sent on next month
and in March. The price by that time
is expected to be higher, owing to the
fact that the consumption of refined
sugar is smaller at this time than later
in the year.

A discontinuance has been filed in the
appeal case of David Watson vs. Fuji
et al. This was a dispute over fishing
rights and the parties have compromise-
d.

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble.
Your circulation is very poor, you
have cold hands and feet. Your
nerves are weak, you are dependent
and discouraged. Your stomach is
bad, you have indigestion and sick
headache. Your muscles are weak
and you can hardly drag about the
house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends
her photograph and says:
"My blood was so thin and my circulation
was so poor that my fingers were cold
and blue all the time. I lost all energy and
was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla
soon restored vitality to my whole system. It
purified my blood and made it rich and
healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine
in the world for the blood."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla your bowels must be in good condi-
tion. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4% per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

We Can
recommend

Dr. Bigelow's
ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, . . . 25c.
Per box, . . . 50c.

Hollister
Drug Company.

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets

Sailing from

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

37 Kilby St., Boston.

OR C. BREWER & CO.,

LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance \$500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies \$1,150,000
Total reinsurance \$1,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance \$500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies \$5,000,000
Total reinsurance \$5,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited



We have both, and both in variety.

You will be interested in the two extremes; the little novelty at small cost and the rich Gem in rich settings.

Quality in both The Best.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Manchester and Berlin

C. H. Brown, administrator of the Camarino's estate, found over \$50 in gold the other day under a book in the late Mr. Camarino's room. It had evidently been put there and forgotten.

NEW YEAR'S OF CHINESE**The Celebration of the Holiday Is Universal.**

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Pendant lines of flame, from which shot bursting crackers as the fire ate its way aloft, the din of myriad explosions and the glare of changing fires lighting up the streets of Chinatown, betokened that last midnight had deep meaning to the Orientals, who were in their own way celebrating the entrance of their new year. And wherever in the world there lives a Chinese this day of all others is sacred to merrymaking, for it is his only holiday.

When the hour of midnight came the people had made ready for the celebration by the cleaning, the furnishing and the draping of the shops and residences. As the hour struck from hundreds of houses, on the porches, on the sidewalks and from every point of vantage the salute of noises began. There was a continuation of the saluting for a couple of hours the Chinese meanwhile receiving, each in his own house, the good wishes of his family.

There will be less of the open house in connection with the present celebration of the new year, but what the day's doings lack in open-handed hospitality will be made up in the heartiness, for no matter if a Chinese has only one plate of fruit it is divided with his friend. The principal firms of Chinatown will keep open house as usual and there will be a number of public receptions. The largest of the functions will be the reception of the United Chinese Societies at the hall of the organization, in King street, near Nuuanu. While there will be no luncheon served as is customary, there will be a gathering of the principal merchants and the ceremonies will be made as impressive as possible.

President C. K. Al. Ng King Yam, Chan Kam Hong, Lau Tang, Ho Fong, Wong Leong, J. Ahn, Lam Cheung Cheung, Yip See Yung, and others will be in the receiving party and hundreds of their fellow countrymen and their foreign friends as well are expected to be present at the gathering. The hall of the society has been decorated for the occasion and the reception will last from 11 o'clock till 1 o'clock. The band will be on hand as soon after noon as it can arrive, and will play until the close of the reception. When the reception is opened Cheung Leong will make an address. Speeches will be made by Dr. Li Kai Fai and Dr. Akana.

The Bow Wongs will celebrate with a reception at their headquarters in College Walk, off Kukui street, with a reception, at 10 o'clock, where President Wong Leong will be assisted by several of the other officers of the organization. The See Yups will hold forth in their rooms in King street, Palama, with an open reception at which President Chu Gem will be assisted by officers and others. The official reception at the Consulate will take place tomorrow.

The decorations of the stores and houses, the hanging of the great lanterns and the putting out of the dragons and emblems was a feature of the preparations last evening, and everything was done to put the establishments in the finest shape for the holiday.

While in China from a week to a month is consumed in the celebration, here four days is usually the limit, though many of the large stores will remain closed until Monday next.

RAZOR WIELDER CUTS A PAIR

Two men and a woman, all negroes, figured in a razor cutting affray yesterday afternoon, shortly after 1 o'clock, in a small room in the rear of the saloon on the makai-Waikiki corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets, in which one negro received a bad slash on the back of his neck and the woman a deep cut on one of her hands. Several stitches were taken in the neck wound.

The man behind the razor is the husband of the woman, whom he found in the second colored man's company. The slasher had waited for this opportunity for some time, having warned the woman that she would have to suffer the consequences if she was found with the second negro. The husband caught the pair unawares, and before either could defend themselves, they had received dangerous cuts. The police investigated the affair, and a complaint may be filed against the razor user today.

ANDREWS' DEPUTY NOT YET CHOSEN

The selection of the Deputy Attorney General will be made today. The subject came up yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican committee, held at its rooms, with Attorney General Lorrin Andrews present. The matter was discussed and a number of names considered, but nothing was decided upon. It is said that the successful candidate may be selected from among the following: Messrs. Peters, Bigelow, Hawkins, Robinson and Case. There is a report that there will be no further changes in the office. No recommendation was made as to the superintendency of the Kalahele detention camp, that matter going over until today as well.

Toothache is a severe test of a man's philosophy. A simple remedy is to saturate a piece of cotton with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and place it in the cavity of the affected tooth. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE CABLE FROM PRATT MEANS SENATE BILL 6216**Full Text of the Measure Which the President Has Signed—Saving of Interest Money to Territory—Dole Awaits Advices.**

(From Thursday's daily.)

Governor Dole yesterday received a second cablegram from J. G. Pratt explaining the first message in giving the fire claims bill which passed Congress. This was the Foraker Senate Bill No. 6216, which, as Governor Dole understands it, gives to him and the Secretary of the Territory the right to issue bonds without action on the part of the legislature.

The following are the two cablegrams sent to the Governor by Mr. Pratt, and which are self explanatory:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—To Dole, Governor, Honolulu.—If Territory desires me to represent it in arranging issuance and sale of bonds and payment of fire claims, cable Secretary Interior and me accordingly. I suggest no further payment be made from Territorial Treasury. Balance of interest money can be held to adjust insurance claims of Territory later, if so determined.

Advise me exact amount of claims unpaid so can tell how many bonds required.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—To Dole, Governor, Honolulu: Act signed identical with Foraker Senate bill 6216. Copies there.

The bill No. 6216 referred to by Pratt in his second message is as follows:

A BILL

To pay in part judgments rendered under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague in said Territory in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen hundred, and authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay in part the judgments rendered under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii by the fire claims commission of that Territory for property destroyed in the suppression of the bubonic plague in said Territory in the years eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen hundred.

Sec. 2. That the governor and secretary of said Territory are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of that Territory in such sum, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, as, together with the money hereby appropriated, may be sufficient to pay all of said judgments. Said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard weight and fineness, shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and be redeemable in not less than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of issuance. The principal and interest of all bonds shall be exempt from any and all taxes, and the payment thereof shall constitute a charge on the revenues of the Territory of Hawaii. Said bonds shall be sold at not less than their face value, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of the judgments aforesaid and to no other purpose, and they shall be of such form and denominations and be issued and sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. That under no circumstances shall any such judgment claimant, or anyone claiming through him, be required to pay, nor shall any attorney or agent be entitled to charge, demand, or receive, directly or indirectly, more than ten per centum upon the amount recovered as compensation for services or labor of any kind or character in the prosecution or establishment of the claim, and in cases of contracts or agreements providing for payment of less than ten per centum the payment shall not be increased above the percentage so agreed upon. Before any such judgment shall be paid hereunder the governor of said Territory must certify that the same is genuine and was duly rendered in pursuance of the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory; and the payment of said judgments shall be in full satisfaction and discharge of any and all claims or demands against said Territory or the United States on account of any property destroyed in the said suppression of the bubonic plague.

Sec. 4. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Governor Dole has not replied to Pratt's second message as yet, and stated yesterday that he was undecided as to what action to take in the matter. He is not exactly certain as to what authority Pratt desires, as the bill provides simply for the signatures of the governor and secretary. What Pratt desires probably, is authority to arrange for the form of the bonds, so that they may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, thus avoiding the long delay which would result, if the bonds were gotten up here, and had to be sent to Washington for approval.

Mail advices will however probably be received from the Secretary of the Interior and from Pratt on the next steamer, so that everything now untelligible will be explained away.

DELEGATE WILCOX SENDS MORE SEEDS

By the Korea's mail there were received from Delegate Wilcox twenty-four bags of seeds by the Territorial Agricultural Department. The seeds are of every description, and were sent out by the United States Agricultural Department, being the quota to which Wilcox is entitled as delegate.

He sends the seeds to Wray Taylor for distribution throughout the islands in order that they may do the most good, instead of himself sending them to individual constituents from Washington.

Merchants Choose Officers

At a well attended meeting of the Merchants' Association held yesterday in the rooms in the Judd building, nine directors to serve for the ensuing year were chosen. There was a very full vote cast, and the directors elected received a large majority. The new directors are as follows: F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Dimond, W. W. Harris, J. G. Rothwell, J. F. Humburg, P. R. Helm, G. W. Smith, E. A. McInerney, and H. F. Wichman. The board will meet and select the officers from this list within the coming week.

John Goren was locked up yesterday on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, made by J. Angulo. The charge is the result of the razor cutting affray, when Goren assaulted Angulo and a woman as well, in his rooms in Fort street. The woman denied that she was Goren's wife.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newberry & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purer of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: K. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

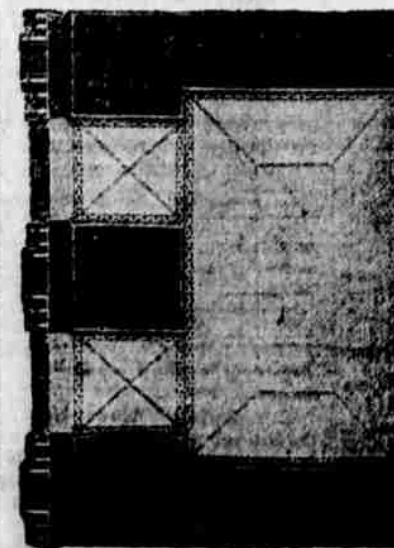
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO'S
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.
Renowned for Its Wearing Qualities
\$4.50

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

There is some talk now of a consolidation of the various livery interests in the city. The scheme has not as yet taken definite form.

Stationary engineers of the islands will organize. A meeting for that purpose is called for Saturday night in the Elite Building, Hotel street.

**BLANK BOOKS**

We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Mair. 88.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.
Am. bkt. Makaweli, Nielsen, 56 days from Newcastle, for Honolulu, Kauai. Anchored off harbor.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, at 3:30 a. m., with 4039 bags sugar, 14 bbls. poi, 24 pigs, 50 packages, 12 bbls. empty bottles.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 5:15 a. m.
S. S. Nebraska, Greene, from San Francisco, at 8:30 a. m.
S. F. Californian, Baron, from Tacoma and Seattle, at 10:15 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Waima, with 7,017 bags sugar.
Schr. Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hawaii ports.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Stmr. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports.
Am. bkt. John Palmer, De Lane, 61 days from Newcastle, 1876 tons coal, to C. & C.
Stmr. Kaulani, from Hawaii ports, at 5:30 a. m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports at 5 p. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kaula, Maui and Hawaii ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Hamakua ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Makaweli, Waialeale and Kaula, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Honokaa and Kukulhaele, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Lady, for Kaula ports at 11 a. m.
Sloop Kaulani, for Pearl Harbor at 11 a. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at noon.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Honolulu and Punaluu, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.
Thursday, Jan. 29.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Lehua, Jan. 28, from Molokai ports—Rev. B. Cowan, Rev. David Johnson, J. D. McVeigh, Brother Severianus and 2 deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Jan. 27—F. C. Handy, Judge Este, H. T. Hayselden, T. Brandt, J. D. Avery, E. L. Hatch, R. W. Brooks, R. H. Chamberlain, Isaac Cockett, W. R. Rathburn, J. S. Gillis and wife, Carl Lehnert, Capt. Whitney, Ben Clarke, Mrs. R. P. Hove and three children, Major A. Harris, Col. Geo. French, Mrs. R. B. Berg and children, E. A. McInerney.

For Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Jan. 27—Mrs. H. D. Wishard, C. E. Peeson, B. D. Baldwin, Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, three children and servant; J. Gandall, J. M. Coulson, W. C. Gregg and son, S. Wada and 38 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Jan. 27, for Kaula—F. G. Correa, wife and child, H. P. Baldwin, J. H. Nelson, Miss R. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Beckwith, Mrs. S. K. Aluli, C. C. Perkins, J. V. Denison, James T. Taylor, E. C. Lester; for Punaluu, Miss Lily Williams; for Hana, Henry Davis, H. C. Ovenden.

Per stmr. Lehua, Jan. 27, for Kaula—Father Thomas; for Halawa, J. H. Wilson.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Jan. 29—E. V. Haskell, A. Hannaberg, F. Gay, Dr. Wilkinson, Lieut. A. J. Davis, Rev. H. Isenberg, C. M. Rugg, Mrs. Rugg, Miss Rugg, C. E. Presson, H. P. Faye, L. Richie, F. L. Zoller and wife, K. Minota.

OVERDUE AT THIS PORT.

Ship Florence, Spicer, sixty days out from Tacoma.

OFF PORT.

Am. sp. Clarence S. Bement, Grant, 29 days from Yokohama, Tug Fearless had ship in tow, but cast off owing to heavy winds and seas.

NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

Jan. 30—Per S. S. China.

NEXT MAIL TO THE COLONIES.

Feb. 4—Per S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney.

NEXT MAIL FROM THE ORIENT.
Jan. 30—Per S. S. China from Yokohama.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.
CABLE STEAMER.
Silvertown, Br. stmr., Morton, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.
Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, Jan. 1.
C. A. Thayer, Am. schr., Monson, Fairhaven, Jan. 22.
Churchill, Am. schr., Rosendal, Newcastle, Jan. 23.
Coronado, Am. bknt, Porter, San Francisco, Jan. 24.
Eva Montgomery, Br. sp., Harrison, London, Jan. 17.
Gerard C. Tobey, Am. bk., Scott, San Francisco, Jan. 23.
Helen, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Dec. 26.
Kikikat, Cutler, Port Ludlow, Jan. 26.
Mohican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco, Dec. 27.
Makaweli, Am. bkt., Nielsen, Newcastle, Jan. 28.
Osanogun, Am. schr., Rosach, Port Gamble, Jan. 31.
Stmr. Californian, Baron, Seattle, Jan. 22.
Stmr. Nebraska, Greene, San Francisco, Jan. 25.
Willcott, Am. bk., Macdon, Hongkong, Dec. 31.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Schooner Ada Ashore.

During the high winds prevailing yesterday morning on the Koolau side of Oahu the little schooner Ada, owned by Nelson Lansing of this city, was driven upon the rocky shore at Kahana and wrecked. The only news received of the disaster was in a telephone message sent to the owner during the forenoon, and Mr. Lansing at once started for the other side of the island to investigate. The Ada has been waiting on the Koolau side for several days for a load of rice.

The Ada has not been long in the rice trade on the Koolau side, having formerly been engaged in the trade to Hanalei and Kalihiwai. She was laid up until recently and went around the island but a few days ago.

Kahana was hardly a place where a boat or vessel could obtain shelter being exposed to the fully extent of the gale.

More Kikikat Mystery.

The following mysteriously worded dispatch dated San Francisco was received by Captain Cutler of the barkentine Kikikat yesterday: "Florence is arriving." The captain was unable to make head or tail of the dispatch which was unsigned. Inquiry by cable to San Francisco as to whether the Florence had arrived there, elicited the following message: "No word Florence." The Florence is now out sixty days from Tacoma. She was laden with coal and had been in a leaky condition for some time.

Brought Newcastle Coal.

The four-masted barkentine John Palmer, sixty-three days out from Newcastle, arrived in port yesterday morning and berthed at the Railway wharf. She brought 1876 tons of coal consigned to Castle & Cooke. She experienced heavy head winds during the latter part of the trip.

Shipping Notes.

The oil ship Fullerton, with oil, arrived at Lahaina on Wednesday.

The steamer Kaulani arrived yesterday morning from Kaula with a deck load of cattle. She met the Kinau about 7 a. m. Wednesday en route to Hilo.

The steamer Kaulani returned to Honolulu yesterday after a long trip around the Island of Hawaii. The crew report a fierce gale raging down the Hawaii coast.

Capt. Seabury's Plans.

Colonel Macfarlane stated last evening that Captain Seabury of the Korea, just before the vessel sailed for Yokohama, had informed him that he would make no attempt to make a record trip, and would arrive there only on schedule time.

Silvertown Taking in Coal.

The British cable ship Silvertown, which is lying in the stream, is filling her bunkers with coal from the Churchill, which is lying alongside.

The bark Andrew Welch cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on January 19.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BORN.

In Waima, Kauai, on January 25, to the wife of Dr. B. E. Sandow, a daughter.

Entirely too particular: Terrence (with the hod)—"Yer not workin', Dinah. Are yer out of a job?" Dinah—"Says, Oi fell off a nine-story buildin' yesterday, an Oi got mad and quit." Terrence—"Aw, go on! Yer too sensitive."—Judge.

Upholsterer—"Are you in a hurry for this sofa, Miss?" She—"Oh, I would like it before eight to-night."—Detroit Free Press.

REFUSED THE KEYS

Lady School Teacher at Koolau Locked Out.

Lack of quick communication between Honolulu and Kaula has caused a queer complication in the schools of Koolau, on that island. Miss Ella Thronas, teacher of Koolau school, resigned at the end of the last school term in order to become the bride of C. S. Christian. She sent her resignation to school agent Deverill on Kaula, and the fact was duly reported to Honolulu, where the resignation was accepted. Mr. Deverill, in the meantime had been trying his best to get a teacher to take charge of the Koolau school, and finally gave up the job in disgust, so reporting to Superintendent Atkinson in Honolulu. Matters dragged along for a week or two without either school official succeeding in finding a successor to Mrs. Christian, and the school house remained closed in the meantime. Then Mr. Christian decided to take a trip to the Coast, though his wife could not accompany him. She, in order to while away the weary months, sent a letter to Superintendent Atkinson saying that she was willing to resume charge of her old school to fill the vacancy until the return of her husband. She was accordingly notified to go ahead.

In the meantime, however, Deverill succeeded in getting a teacher to fill the vacancy, he not having been notified of Mrs. Christian's action. Consequently, when Mrs. Christian went to the school house one bright morning, she found the place locked. A demand for the keys from Mr. Deverill met with a refusal, and there, at last accounts the matter rested. Mrs. Christian having reported the facts here. By this time, however, Mr. Deverill has received notification of the action of the Superintendent, and Mrs. Christian is probably again in possession of her old school.

APPEAL IN THE PEACOCK CASE

An execution was issued yesterday against Walter C. Peacock for the \$2,000 judgment levied against him because of the forfeiture of the Julia E. Whalen. When Marshal Hendry started out to serve the process he discovered that the execution was within the ten days allowed Peacock for an appeal, and that the execution should not have been served until today. Then there was a rush on the part of Peacock's attorneys to get out an appeal in order to further stay the execution, and the papers were filed last evening, subject to the approval of Judge Estee.

Besides the notice of appeal and bond on appeal, Col. Fitch also filed a motion to quash the writ of execution and this motion will have to be disposed of before the execution can be served.

No further action will probably be taken in the matter until the return of Judge Estee and United States Attorney Breckons from Hilo.

Mrs. Ault—"Now, Nora, be very careful of this cut-glass punch-bowl. It cost a mint of money." Nora—"Indeed, mum! Well, its rate tough. Sure an' I dropped it three times a'ready, an' niver fazed it."—Life.

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMAT IS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

sewing machines and bicycles. He became enormously wealthy and in politics hugely independent.

A writer recently said of him: "While minister of public works he put a sudden end to the innumerable claims for damages put forward by contractors of railroads and of public works of one kind and another by establishing a hard and fast rule that no contractor should be allowed to tender for any kind of government work who had any pending claim against the state either in the courts or otherwise. The wisdom of this somewhat arbitrary decree, which only a strong man would have dared to issue, was speedily demonstrated by the fact that hundreds of claims were hurriedly withdrawn, this going to show that they were based, not on any valid grounds, but on the hope that by means of bribery or influence they might be used to get the treasury to consent to the payment of a sum by way of compromise. Like a sensible man that he is, he makes no pretense whatsoever to belong to the patriciate, and has a very charming wife, who is a childhood friend of Countess Bulow, the Italian-born wife of the German chancellor, and has remained on terms of the closest intimacy with her ever since. The relations between these two clever women are not without exercising a certain amount of influence upon the political intercourse of their respective husbands, who have known one another for more than twenty years past."

Heavy Weather for Vessels.

The stiff north-easter which began passing across the island on Tuesday and increased in violence more or less yesterday and during the night, is undoubtedly causing vessels bound for Honolulu or making inter-island trips, considerable trouble. The China was due to arrive yesterday afternoon, but as she is heading directly into the north-easter and thereby encountering head winds and seas, she may not arrive until about noon today or even later. Reports from the various islands indicate that the roughest kind of weather is being experienced. Kaula seems to have been struck hard as the Ke Au Hou was weather bound at Hanalei on Tuesday. The J. A. Cummins did not go out to Waimanalo yesterday and will wait until the gale abates. She had to make a hurried exit from Waimanalo harbor on Tuesday when the wind freshened up, a heavy sea breaking over the lagoon at the time she passed out for Honolulu. When the Mikahala sailed last evening for Eleale the officers and passengers were expecting anything but an easy trip and may have some difficulty in sending boats ashore when the boat reaches the Garden Isle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Jan. 9—H. C. Meyers to Territory of Hawaii, D. por. R. P. 3510 and 3554, Rose and Nottley streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

M. A. Baptista and husband to Territory of Hawaii, by Supt. Public Works, D. 2 pcs. land Beretania avenue and pc. land cor. Luso and Punchbowl streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Chas. F. Neumann to Territory of Hawaii, D. por. kul. 1459 Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Mrs. Mary E. Foster to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land, Fort street extension, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Estate of R. P. Bishop, by Trs., to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land, Coral and Queen streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

P. Watson and husband to Mrs. E. Baker, D. int. in R. P. 8010, kul. 8178, Keel, S. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$20.

O. Pamaululu to Mrs. E. Baker, D. int. in R. P. 7692, kul. 9783, Keel, S. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$20.

Est. of H. Kaapa, by Admr., to J. S. Janeway, D. 1/2 acre land Alanaia street, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1230.

Wainee Prot. Ch., by Trs., to A. Pall, Ex. D. por. R. P. 1960, kul. 4320, Puako, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$1, etc.

A. Pall and wife to P. Pall, D. R. P. 5043, kul. 9072, Haalelea; 1 acre land, Haalelea, Kauai; R. P. 1960, kul. 4320, Puako, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$10, etc.

Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd., to Oahu R. & Land Co., D. 40 ft. right of way across pc. Grs. 276 and 281, 264 and 263, and 27, Kamananui, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

R. A. Lyman to Hilo Railroad Co., D. 40 ft. right of way across pc. land, Waawaa, Kulua, Halekamaeha and Kapoho, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$1, etc.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., to Hilo Railroad Co., D. 40 ft. right of way across pc. land, 45, bld. L. Kona Tract, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$50, etc.

D. S. Lima to J. A. Maguire, pc. land Kohanaki, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$25.

Jno. S. McGrew and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land cor. Hotel and Punchbowl streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2000.

Est. of B. P. Bishop, by Trs., to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land cor. King street and Kalihi Camp Road; pc. land School street; pc. land Richards street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

List of deeds filed for record January 25th, 1903:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
Jno. Eli-H. R. Hitchcock..... D
H. Kuapuu et al.—S. K. Kamaka... D

January 9.
F. Barwick and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. por. kuls. 5240 and 5364.

Wailua, Kamohihi, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

F. Palla and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Beretania street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Bruce Cartwright to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1025.

H. C. Hapai to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Bridge street and por. kul. 8867, Church street, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1, etc.

Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Punchbowl street; 2 acres land Pauoa; pc. land cor. Fort and School streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Jan. 19—S. Mahoe to K. Mahoe, D. Ap. 1 of R. P. 7351, kul. 8367, Kailua, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

G. Yomes and wife to J. G. Sarrau, D. por. lot 20 of Gr. 4453, Nanawale lots, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

Wailua Co. to S. W. Kallieha and wife et al., Ex. D. Ap. 2 of R. P. 472, and R. P. 297, Wailua, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Jan. 12—Ida Akau and husband to L. Severance, D. Ap. 3 of kul. 4659, Puulo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$900.

M. G. Higgins to T. J. Higgins, Jr., D. por. lot 141 of Patent 4129, Oiaa, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

Est. of A. Medeiros, by Admr., to Maria Cabral, D. por. lot 43 of Land Patent 4606, Kailua Homesteads, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$160.

Ah Fong to Anin, D. int. in Hui lands of Molokai Nui and Lilihi, Koolau, and R. P. 6735, kul. 10149, Kealia, Kauai. Consideration \$10.

Wm. McCluskey to R. E. Peterson, D. lots 31 and 32 of Land Patent 4419, Oiaa Reservation, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000 and mtg. \$4000.

K. Maa and husband to B. Maalili, D. 2 pcs. land Volcano and Jali streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

K. Vierra and husband to F. de M. Coroa, D. lot 3 Boa Vista Addition, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

A. Grossi and wife to F. L. Mini, D. 1/2 int. in lot 1, Kukuau 2nd Tract, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

L. Aulu (widow) to A. K. Moosman, Ap. 1 and 2 of R. P. 6737, Ahp. Molokai; 1 acre land, etc., Molokai, Kauai, and real and personal property in Territory of Hawaii. Consideration \$1, etc.

Mrs. A. Richardson to E. M. Richardson, Ex. D. int. in Est. of Charles E. Richardson.

E. M. Richardson to M. L. Wakefield, by Trs., Tr. D. lot 4, blk. 1, Pucoo Lots, Hilo, Hawaii.

E. M. Richardson to Mrs. A. Richardson, Ex. D. int. in Est. of Chas. E. Richardson.

Palolo Land Imp. Co., Ltd., to Maria I. Peters, D. lots 2 and 5, blk. 101, Map 1 Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$550.

Wm. C. Achi and wife to M. R. Jardine, Jr., D. lot 18, blk. 6, of kul. 6450, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

K. Kawapua and husband to Uluhan (k), D. int. in R. P. 1304, etc., int. in 2 Aps. of R. P. 6534, etc., int. in 3 Aps. of R. P. 1444, etc., Lalewai; int. in Hui Land, etc., Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

A. Penkovski, by Atty., to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., D. lots 395 and 398 of Gr. 4475, Oiaa lots, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Kekumano (w) et al., by Mtgee., to S. Savidge, Tr. D. R. P. 1751, and int. in R. P. 4221, Pahoechoe 3, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$150.

J. M. Alexander and wife to M. F. Peter, D. por. R. P. 401, Kapalama, and lot 1, blk. H, of R. P. 2509, Kaulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

M. F. Peter to J. M. Alexander, D. lot 1, blk. H, of R. P. 2509, Kaulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

M. F. Peter to Ermina Alexander, D. por. R. P. 401, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Gow Chong to Gee Gong Tong Co., D. por. R. P. 1985, kul. 6245, Ap. 4, Kamanuwa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5500.

Jan. 13—Kuamuu (w) to Kapali and husband, D. real and personal property at Kapaa, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. to Mrs. M. A. Nora Davis, D. lot 12, blk. 35, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

HERE'S WHAT'S WANTED

A Citizen of Honolulu Supplies the Information.

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys.

A slight touch of backache at first. Twinges and shooting pains in the loins follow. They must be checked, they lead to graver complications.

The sufferer seeks relief. Plasters are tried and liniments for the back.

So-called kidney cures which do not cure. The long looked for result seems unattainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief? Follow the plan adopted by this gentleman.

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Mohican Has a Full Cargo.

Captain Kelly of the Mohican expects to sail for San Francisco either Monday or Tuesday. He will carry a full cargo of sugar amounting to 1200 tons.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. to Commercial Pacific Cable Co., D. a right of way across kul. 83 F. L. and pc. land, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Jan. 14—R. D. Mead and wife to E. M. Magdon, D. lot 7, blk. 22, College Hill, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1500.

H. Kaleleiki (k) to H. C. Adams, by Tr. D. por. kul. 1111, Auwalolima, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1700.

Leo Chit Sam and wife to Mary de Monte, D. pc. land Wilder Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Chas. H. Blake and wife to Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, D. lots 15 and 16, blk. 42, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$600.

Wailua Co. to Oahu Railway & Land Co., D. 2 pcs. land, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

Wailua Co. to Oahu Railway & Land Co., D. por. kuls. 7713 and 843, Pahoa; por. kul. 9479, Ap. 1, Kamaile; por. kul. 9493, Ap. 2, Kamaile, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

C. A. Ah Buck and husband, by Mtgee., to C. Bolte, Tr. D. R. P. 2296, kul. 2765 and R. P. 1362, kul. 2792, Kailua, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

R. Fraga and husband to A. de Silva, D. pc. land and 8 ft. right of way, Auwalolima, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$900.

Jan. 16—A. C. Alexander and husband to J. M. Osborne, D. por. Gr. 153, Wilder Avenue, Honolulu,